



Ray Tracing

COS 426



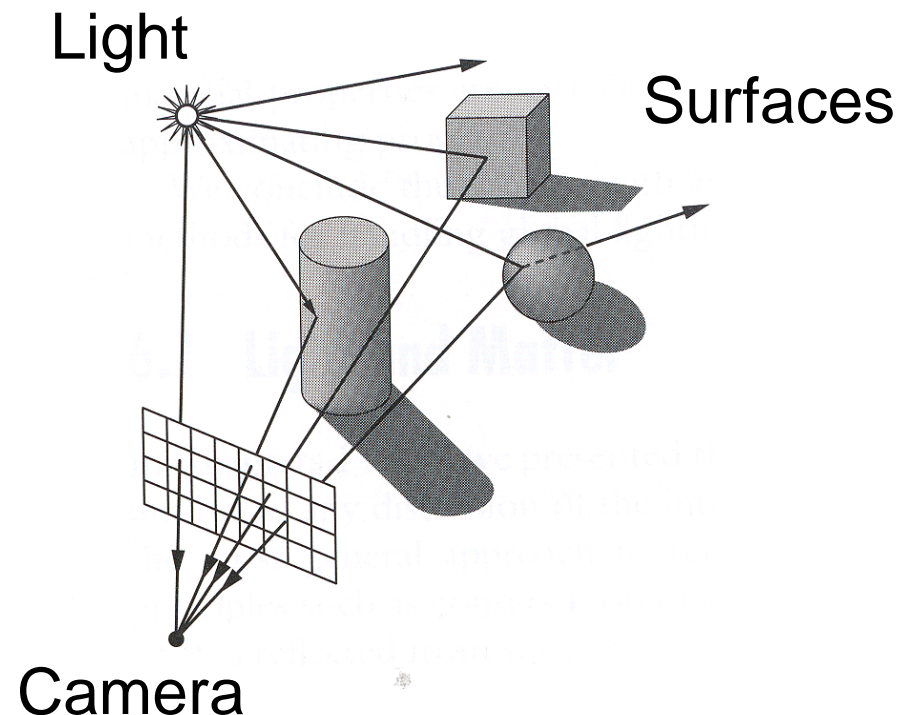
Ray Casting

- Primitive operation for one class of renderers:
 - **Given** a ray (origin, direction)
 - **Find** point of first intersection with scene
- May return:
 - Whether intersection occurs
 - Point of intersection (x,y,z)
 - Parameters of intersection on object
- Used for:
 - Camera (primary) rays: backwards ray tracing
 - Accumulate brightness from lights: forwards ray tracing
 - Shadow rays
 - Indirect illumination (path tracing)

Traditional (Backwards) Ray Tracing



- The color of each pixel on the view plane depends on the radiance emanating along rays from visible surfaces in scene

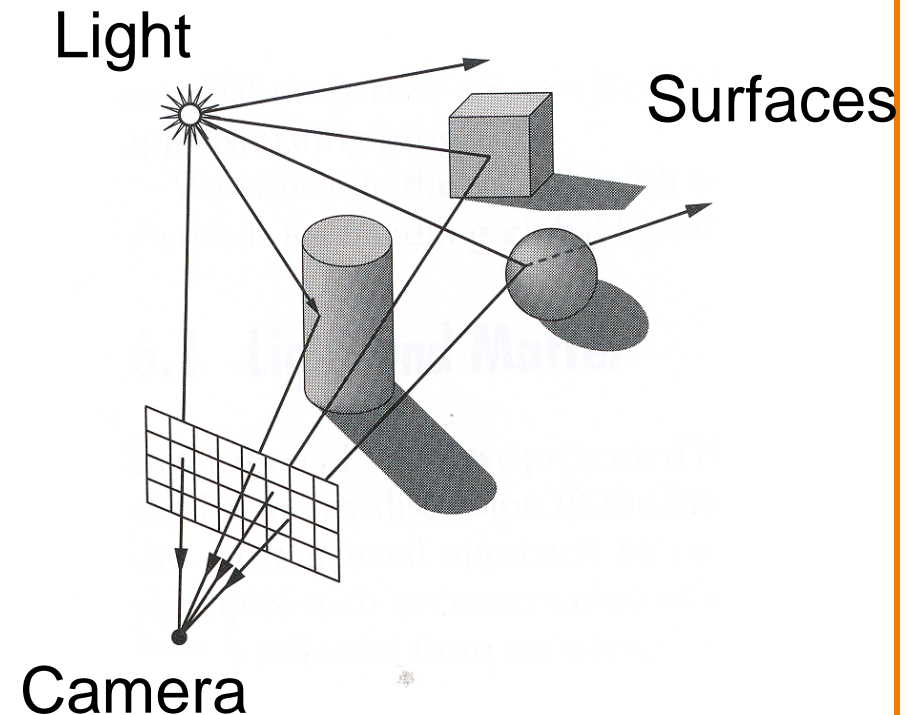


Scene



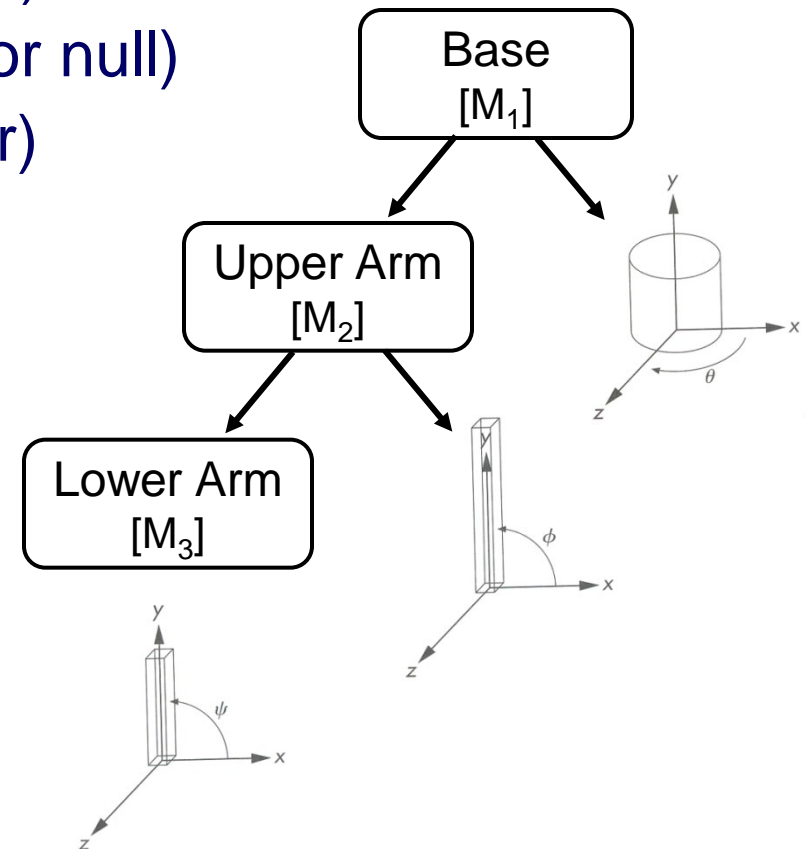
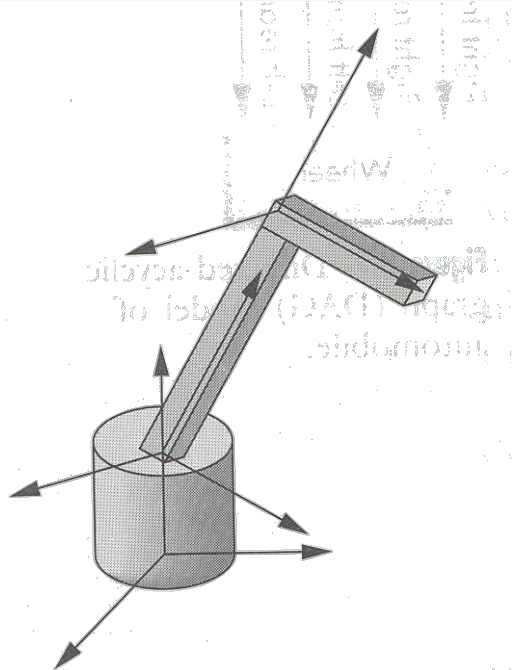
- Scene has:
 - Scene graph with surface primitives
 - Set of lights
 - Camera

```
struct R3Scene {  
    R3Node *root;  
    vector<R3Light *> lights;  
    R3Camera camera;  
    R3Box bbox;  
    R3Rgb background;  
    R3Rgb ambient;  
};
```



Scene Graph

- Scene graph is hierarchy of nodes, each with:
 - Bounding box (in node's coordinate system)
 - Transformation (4x4 matrix)
 - Shape (mesh, sphere, ... or null)
 - Material (more on this later)



Scene Graph



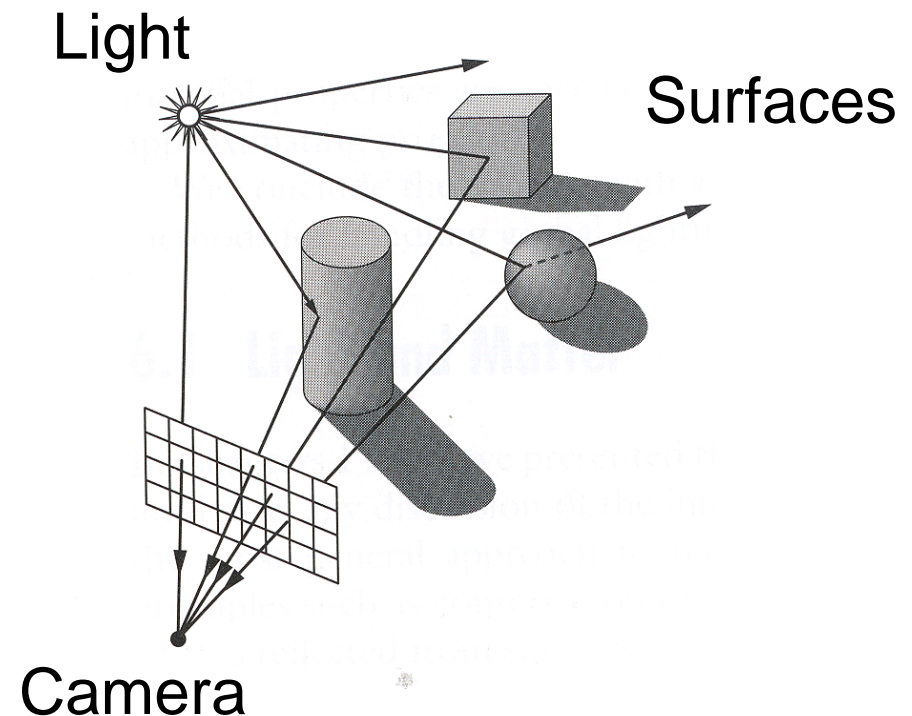
- Simple scene graph implementation:

```
struct R3Node {  
    struct R3Node *parent;  
    vector<struct R3Node *> children;  
    R3Shape *shape;  
    R3Matrix transformation;  
    R3Material *material;  
    R3Box bbox;  
};
```

```
struct R3Shape {  
    R3ShapeType type;  
    R3Box *box;  
    R3Sphere *sphere;  
    R3Cylinder *cylinder;  
    R3Cone *cone;  
    R3Mesh *mesh;  
};
```

Ray Casting

- For each sample (pixel) ...
 - Construct ray from eye position through view plane
 - Compute radiance leaving first point of intersection between ray and scene



Ray Casting



- Simple implementation:

```
R2Image *RayCast(R3Scene *scene, int width, int height)
{
    R2Image *image = new R2Image(width, height);
    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < height; j++) {
            R3Ray ray = ConstructRayThroughPixel(scene->camera, i, j);
            R3Rgb radiance = ComputeRadiance(scene, &ray);
            image->SetPixel(i, j, radiance);
        }
    }
    return image;
}
```

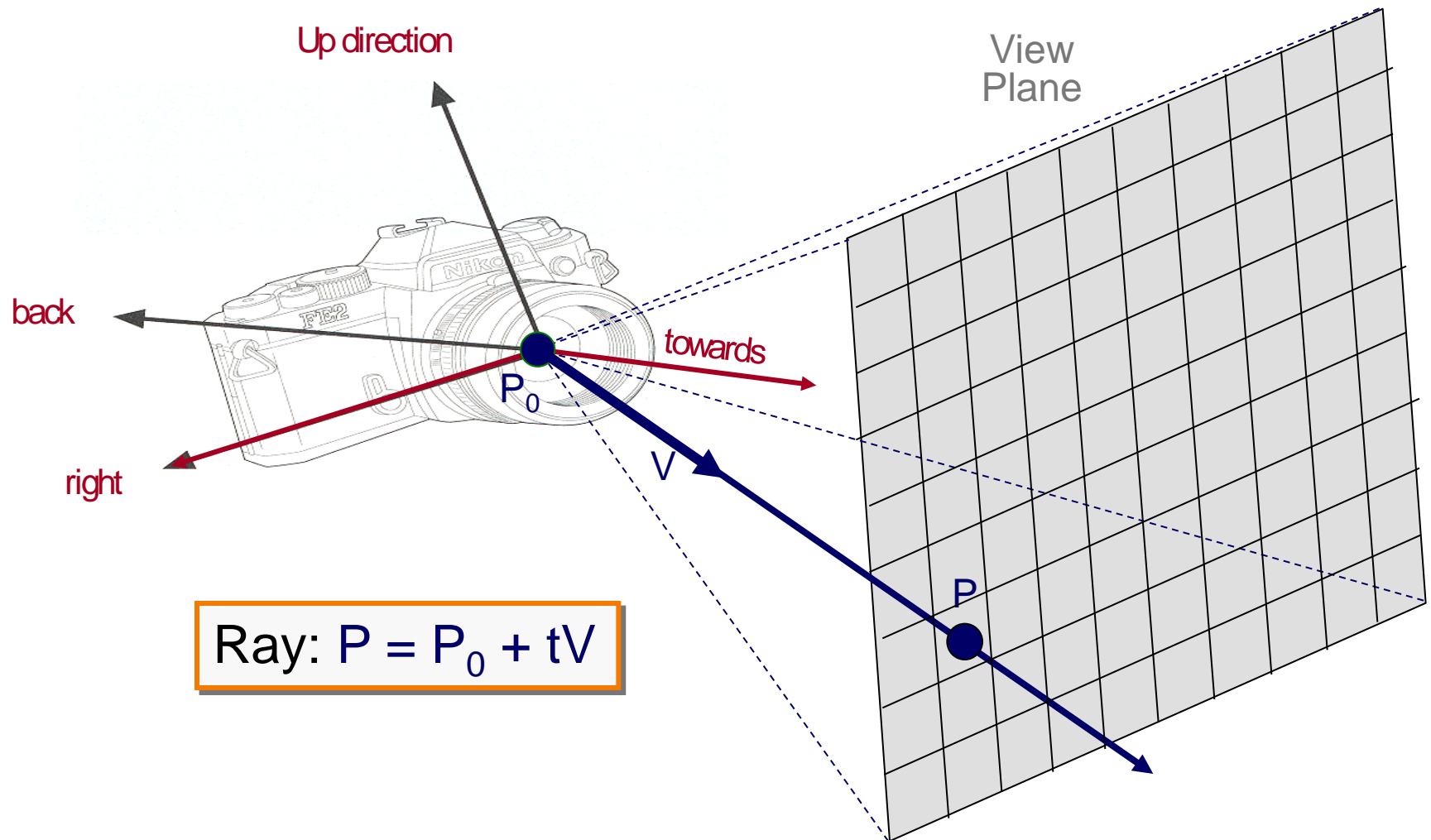

Ray Casting



- Simple implementation:

```
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            R3Rgb radiance = ComputeRadiance(scene, &ray);
            image->SetPixel(i, j, radiance);
        }
    }
    return image;
}
```

Constructing Ray Through a Pixel



Constructing Ray Through a Pixel



- 2D Example

Θ = frustum **half**-angle

d = distance to view plane

$\text{right} = \text{towards} \times \text{up}$

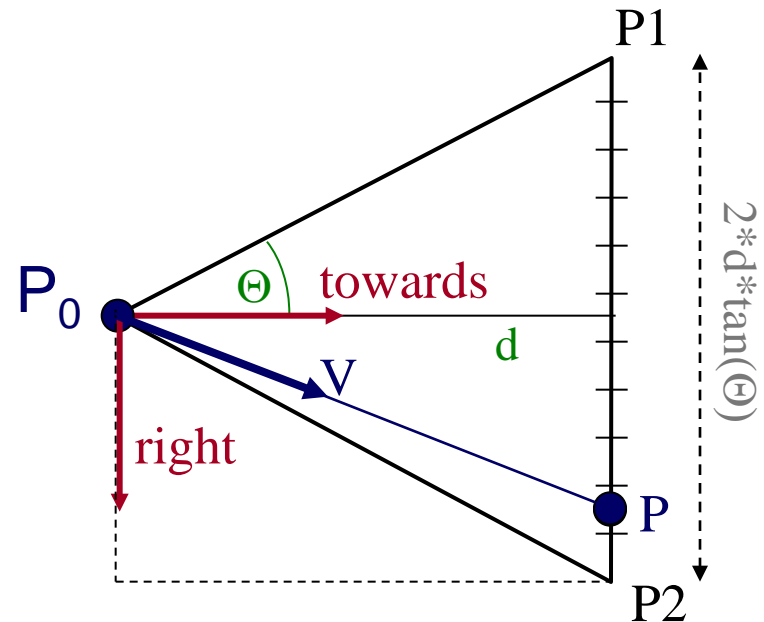
$$P_1 = P_0 + d * \text{towards} - d * \tan(\Theta) * \text{right}$$

$$P_2 = P_0 + d * \text{towards} + d * \tan(\Theta) * \text{right}$$

$$P = P_1 + ((i + 0.5) / \text{width}) * (P_2 - P_1)$$

$$V = (P - P_0) / \|P - P_0\|$$

(d cancels out...)



$$\text{Ray: } P = P_0 + tV$$

Ray Casting



- Simple implementation:

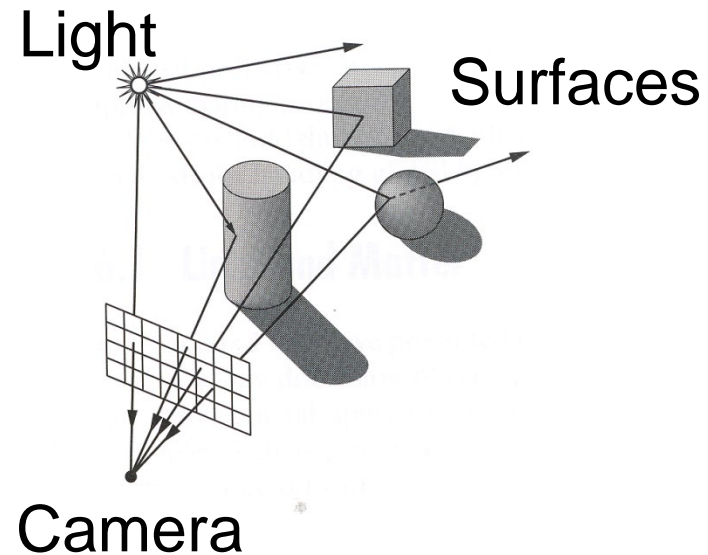
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{
    R2Image *image = new R2Image(width, height);
    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < height; j++) {
            R3Ray ray = ConstructRayThroughPixel(scene->camera, i, j);
            R3Rgb radiance = ComputeRadiance(scene, &ray);
            image->SetPixel(i, j, radiance);
        }
    }
    return image;
}
```

Ray Casting

- Simple implementation:

```
R3Rgb ComputeRadiance(R3Scene *scene, R3Ray *ray)
{
    R3Intersection intersection = ComputeIntersection(scene, ray);
    return ComputeRadiance(scene, ray, intersection);
}
```

```
struct R3Intersection {
    bool hit;
    R3Node *node;
    R3Point position;
    R3Vector normal;
    double t;
};
```

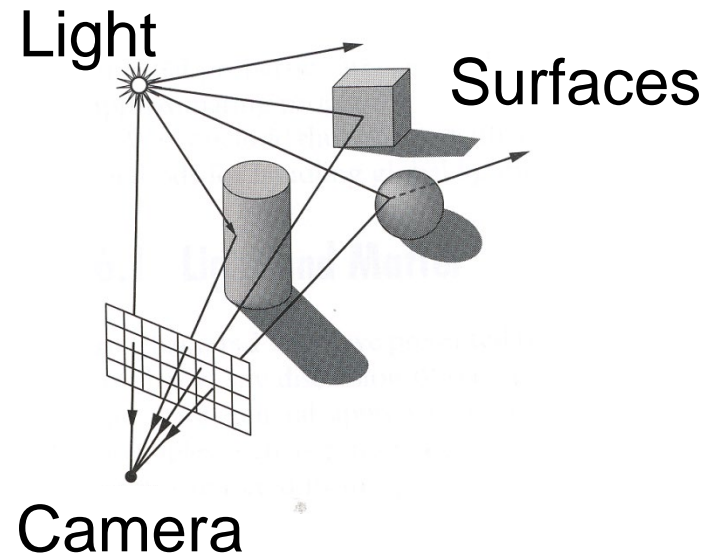


Ray Casting

- Simple implementation:

```
R3Rgb ComputeRadiance(R3Scene *scene, R3Ray *ray)
{
    R3Intersection intersection = ComputeIntersection(scene, ray);
    return ComputeRadiance(scene, ray, intersection);
}
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```
struct R3Intersection {
    bool hit;
    R3Node *node;
    R3Point position;
    R3Vector normal;
    double t;
};
```





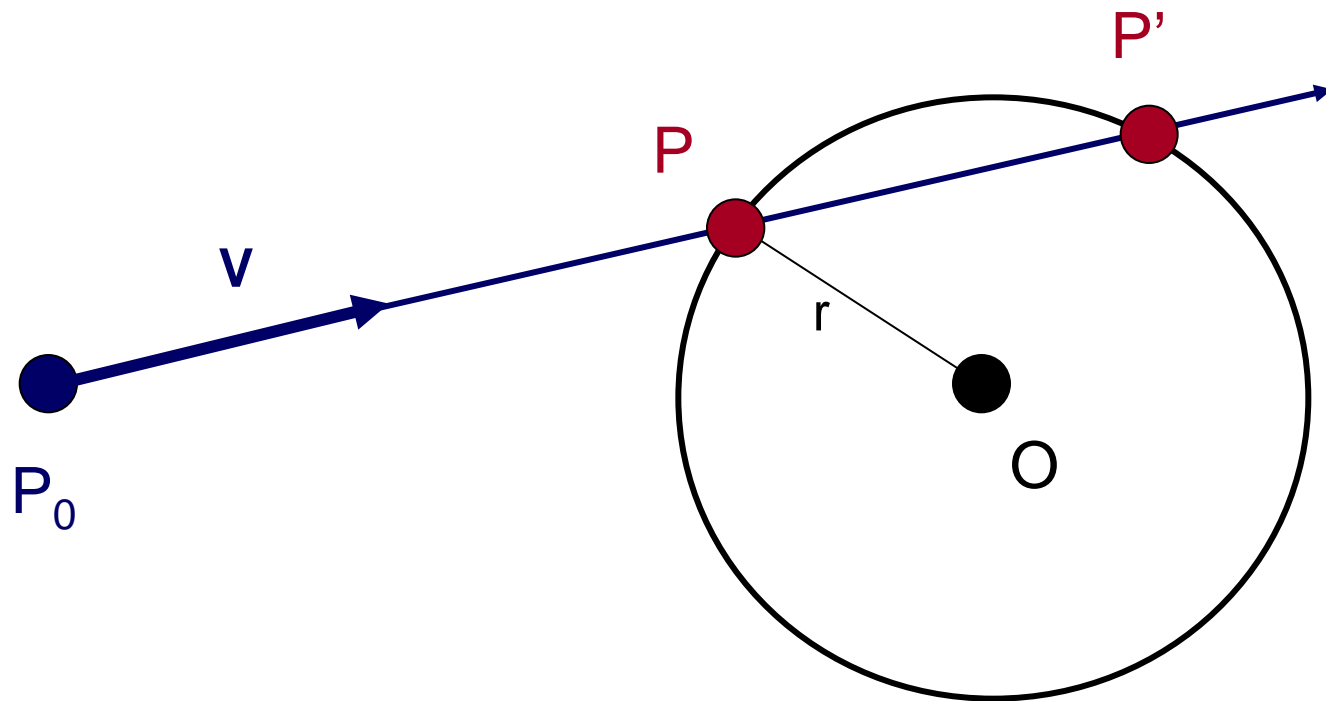
Ray Intersection

- Ray Intersection
 - Sphere
 - Triangle
 - Box
 - Scene
- Ray Intersection Acceleration
 - Bounding volumes
 - Uniform grids
 - Octrees
 - BSP trees

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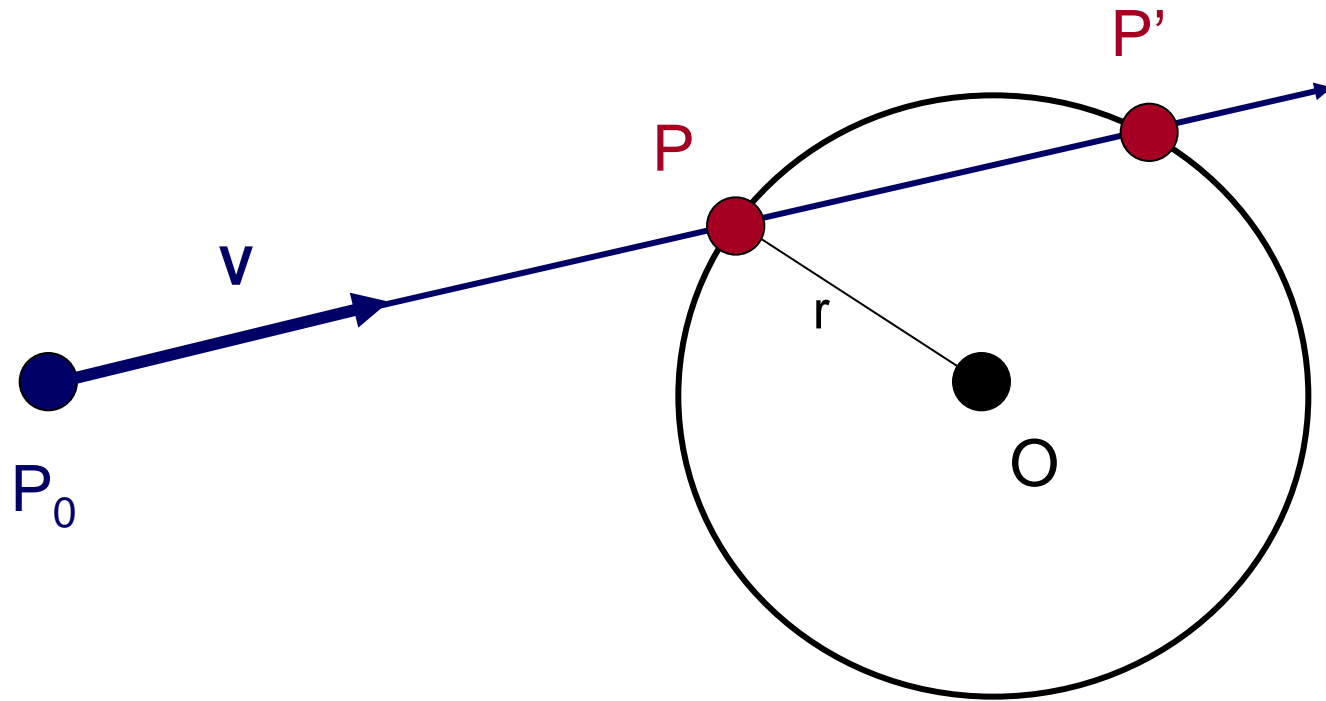
Ray-Sphere Intersection



Ray-Sphere Intersection

Ray: $P = P_0 + tV$

Sphere: $|P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$



Ray-Sphere Intersection I

Ray: $P = P_0 + tV$

Sphere: $|P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$

Algebraic Method

Substituting for P , we get:

$$|P_0 + tV - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$$

Solve quadratic equation:

$$at^2 + bt + c = 0$$

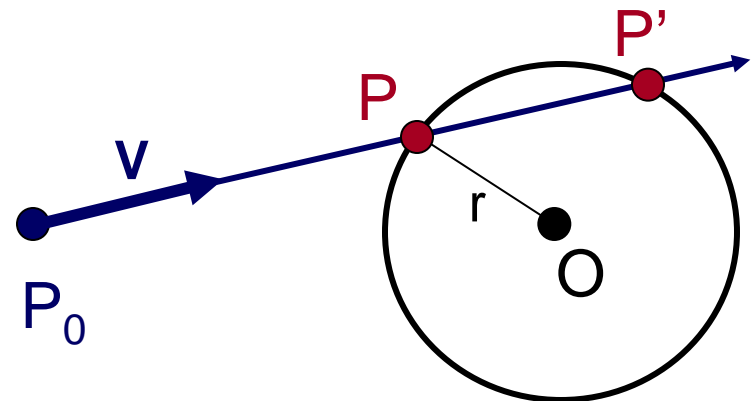
where:

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 2 V \cdot (P_0 - O)$$

$$c = |P_0 - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$$

$$P = P_0 + tV$$



Ray-Sphere Intersection II

Ray: $P = P_0 + tV$

Sphere: $|P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$

Geometric Method

$L = O - P_0$

$t_{ca} = L \cdot V$

if ($t_{ca} < 0$) return 0

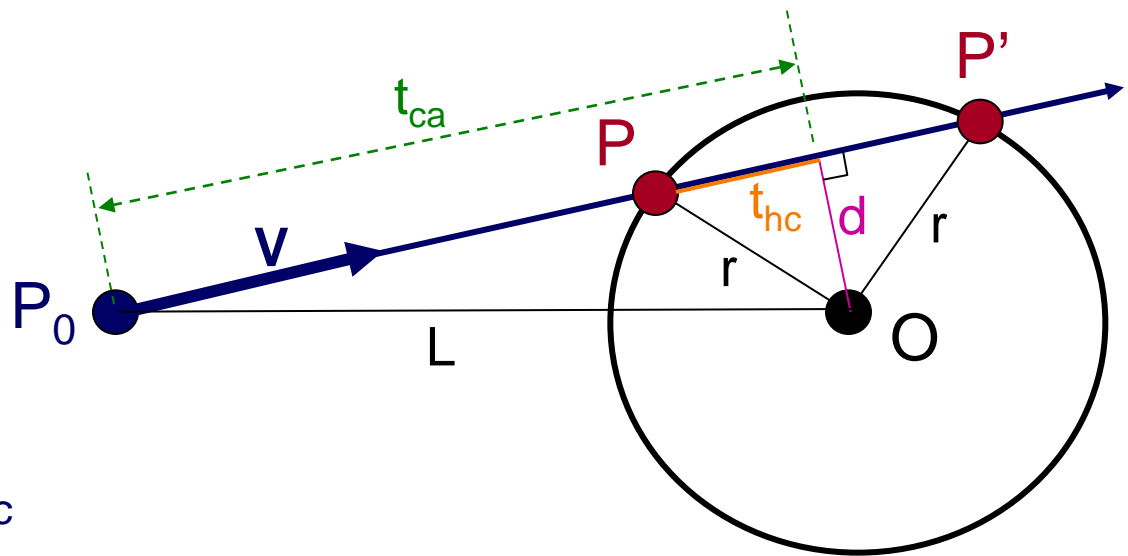
$d^2 = L \cdot L - t_{ca}^2$

if ($d^2 > r^2$) return 0

$t_{hc} = \sqrt{r^2 - d^2}$

$t = t_{ca} - t_{hc}$ and $t_{ca} + t_{hc}$

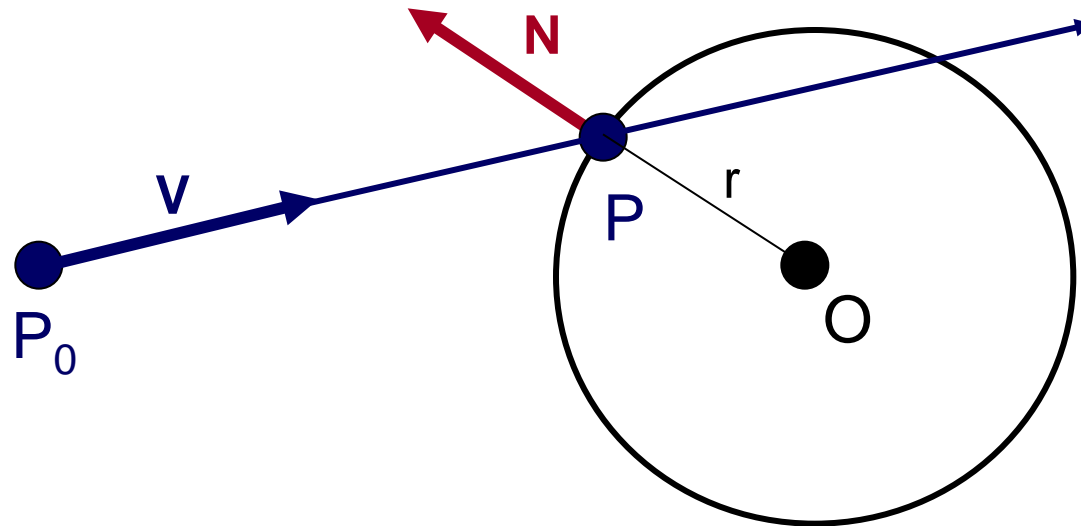
$P = P_0 + tV$



Ray-Sphere Intersection

- Need normal vector at intersection for lighting calculations

$$N = (P - O) / ||P - O||$$

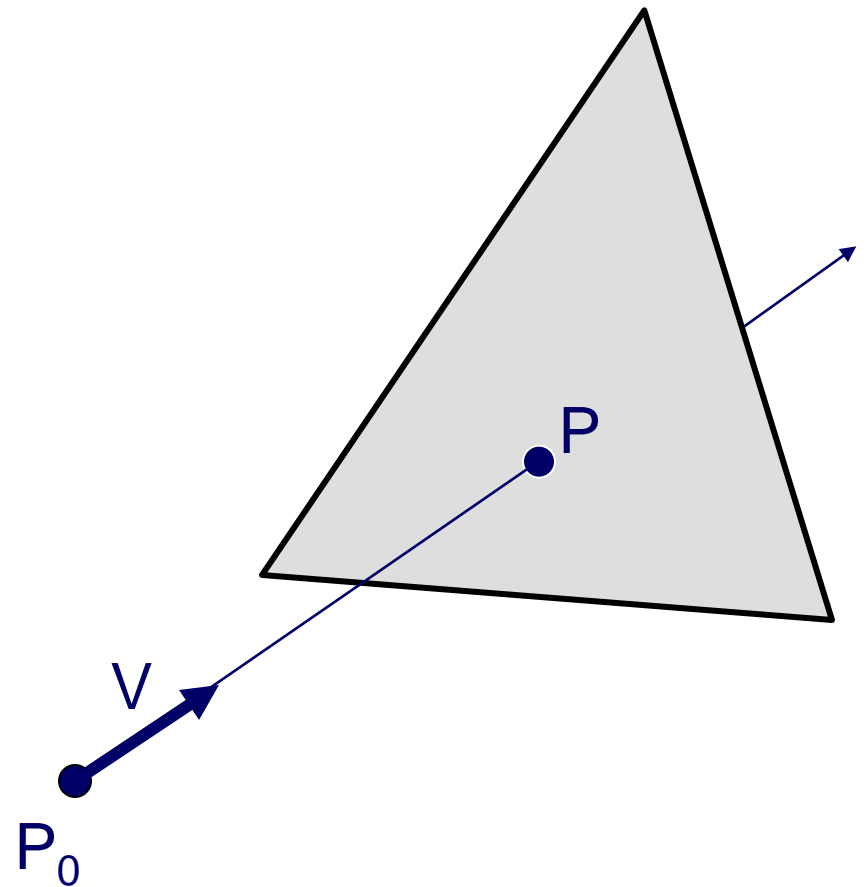




Ray Intersection

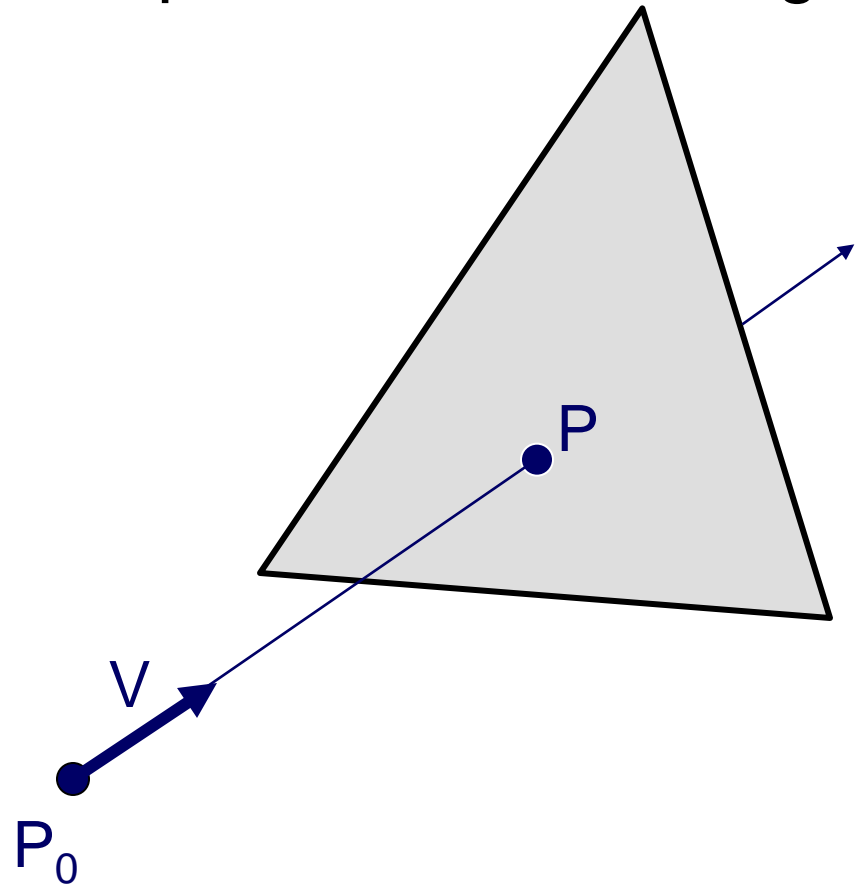
- Ray Intersection
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Ray-Triangle Intersection



Ray-Triangle Intersection

- First, intersect ray with plane
- Then, check if intersection point is inside triangle



Ray-Plane Intersection

Ray: $P = P_0 + tV$

Plane: $P \cdot N + d = 0$

Algebraic Method

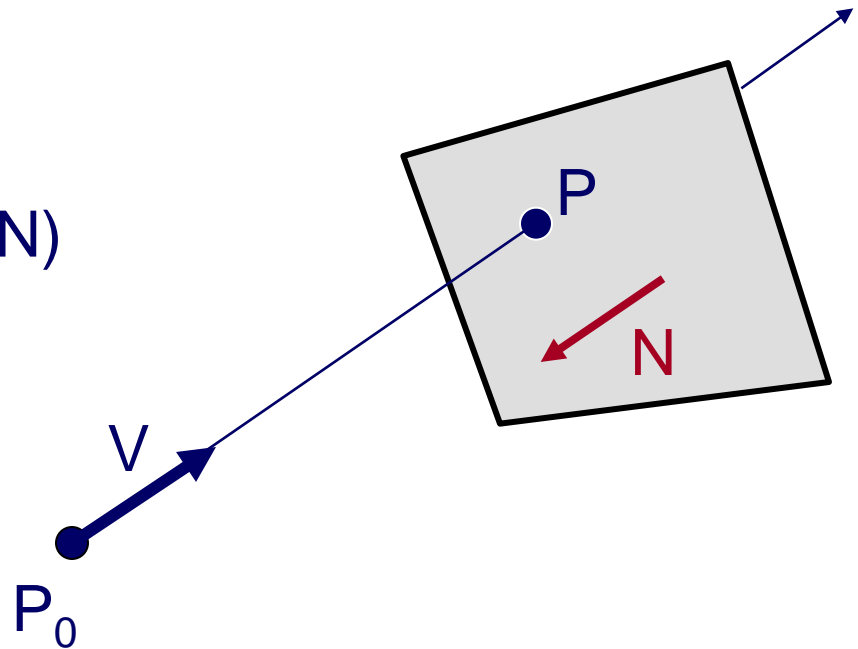
Substituting for P , we get:

$$(P_0 + tV) \cdot N + d = 0$$

Solution:

$$t = -(P_0 \cdot N + d) / (V \cdot N)$$

$$P = P_0 + tV$$



Ray-Triangle Intersection I

- Check if point is inside triangle algebraically

For each side of triangle

$$V_1 = T_1 - P_0$$

$$V_2 = T_2 - P_0$$

$$N_1 = V_2 \times V_1$$

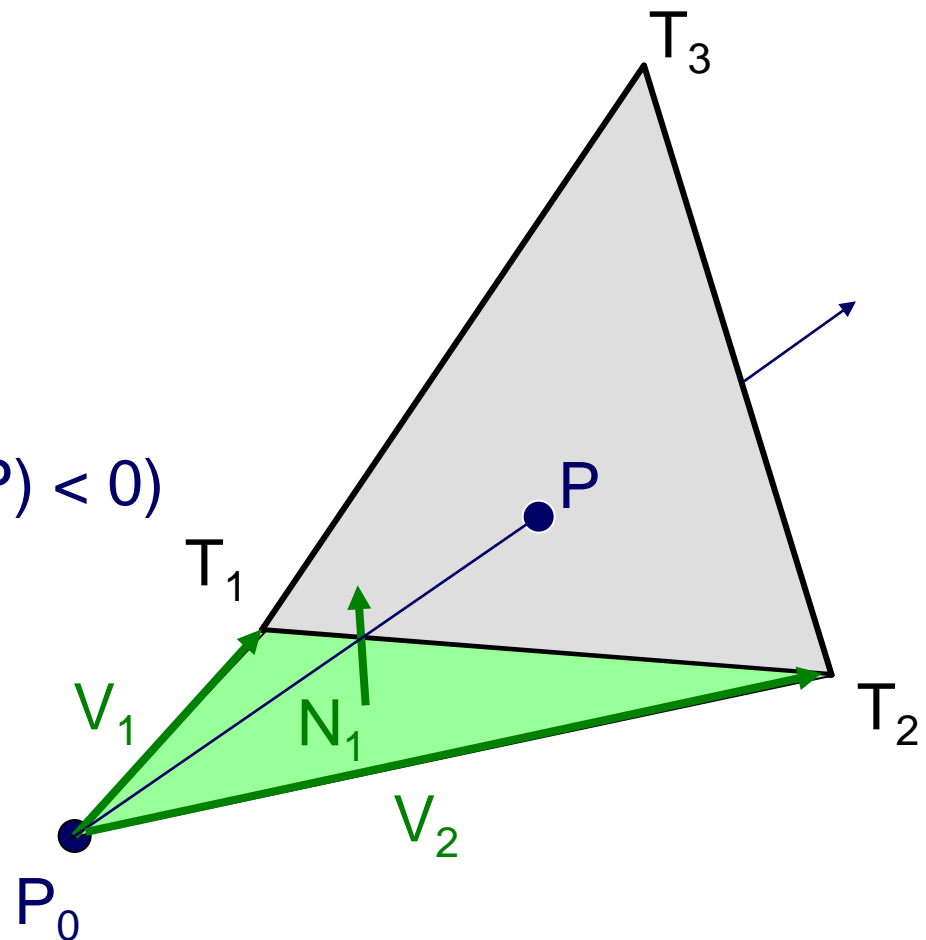
Normalize N_1

Plane $p(P_0, N_1)$

if (SignedDistance(p , P) < 0)

return FALSE;

end



Ray-Triangle Intersection II

- Check if point is inside triangle algebraically

For each side of triangle

$$V_1 = T_1 - P$$

$$V_2 = T_2 - P$$

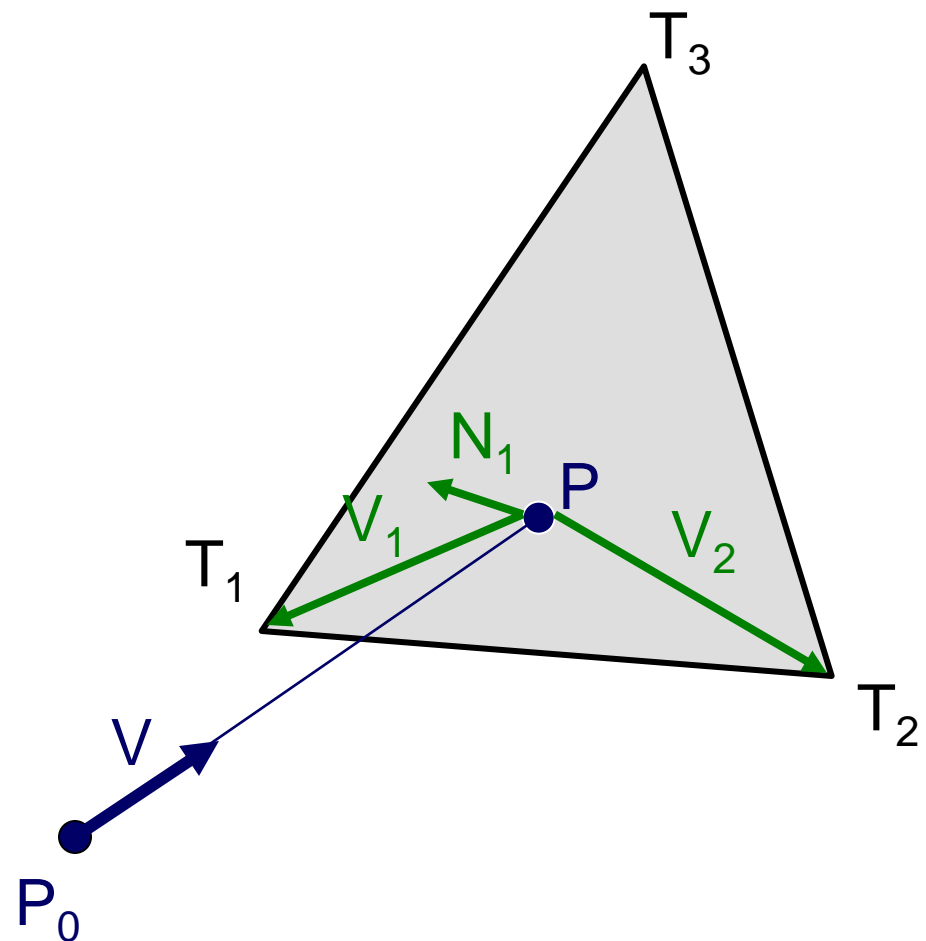
$$N_1 = V_2 \times V_1$$

Normalize N_1

if $(V \cdot N_1 < 0)$

return FALSE;

end



Ray-Triangle Intersection II

- Check if point is inside triangle algebraically

For each side of triangle

$$V_1 = T_1 - P$$

$$V_2 = T_2 - P$$

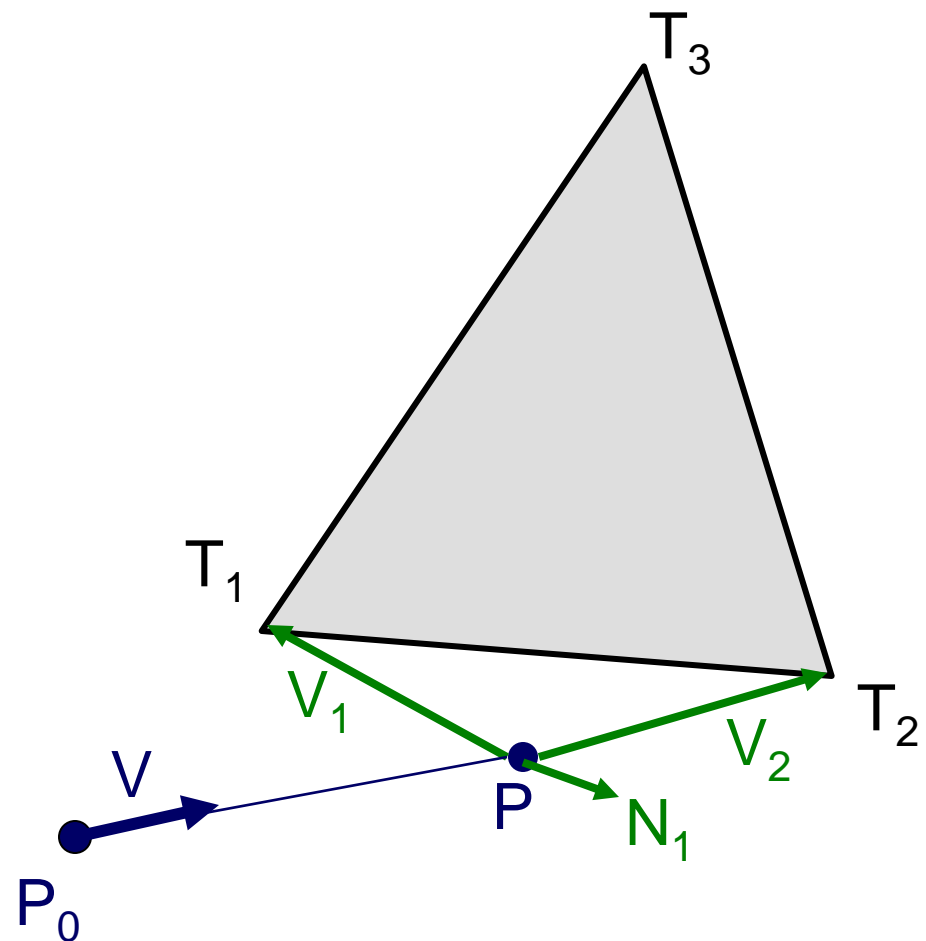
$$N_1 = V_2 \times V_1$$

Normalize N_1

if $(V \cdot N_1 < 0)$

return FALSE;

end



Ray-Triangle Intersection III

- Check if point is inside triangle parametrically

“Barycentric coordinates” α, β, γ :

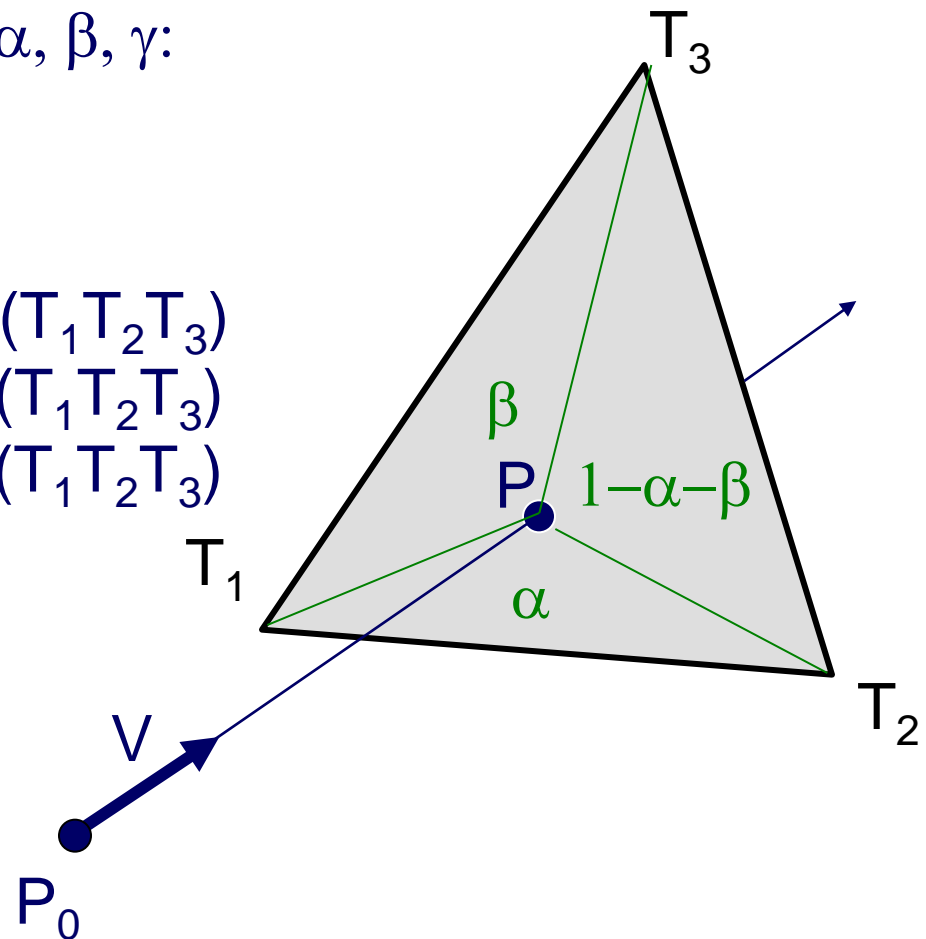
$$P = \alpha T_3 + \beta T_2 + \gamma T_1$$

where $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$

$$\alpha = \text{Area}(T_1 T_2 P) / \text{Area}(T_1 T_2 T_3)$$

$$\beta = \text{Area}(T_1 P T_3) / \text{Area}(T_1 T_2 T_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \text{Area}(P T_2 T_3) / \text{Area}(T_1 T_2 T_3) \\ &= 1 - \alpha - \beta \end{aligned}$$



Ray-Triangle Intersection III

- Check if point is inside triangle parametrically

Compute “barycentric coordinates” α, β :

$$\alpha = \text{Area}(T_1T_2P) / \text{Area}(T_1T_2T_3)$$

$$\beta = \text{Area}(T_1PT_3) / \text{Area}(T_1T_2T_3)$$

$$\text{Area}(T_1T_2T_3) = \frac{1}{2} \| (T_2 - T_1) \times (T_3 - T_1) \|$$

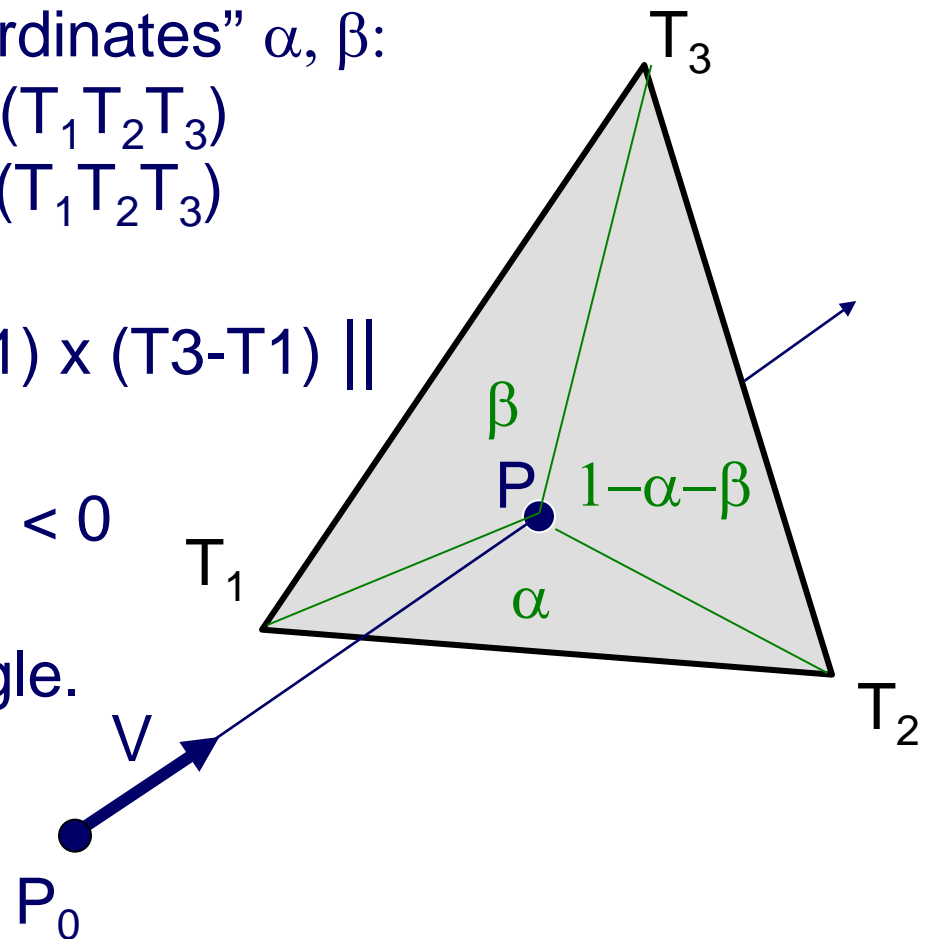
check if backfacing:

$$((T_2 - T_1) \times (T_3 - T_1)) \cdot N < 0$$

Check if point inside triangle.

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq \beta \leq 1$$

$$\text{and } \alpha + \beta \leq 1$$



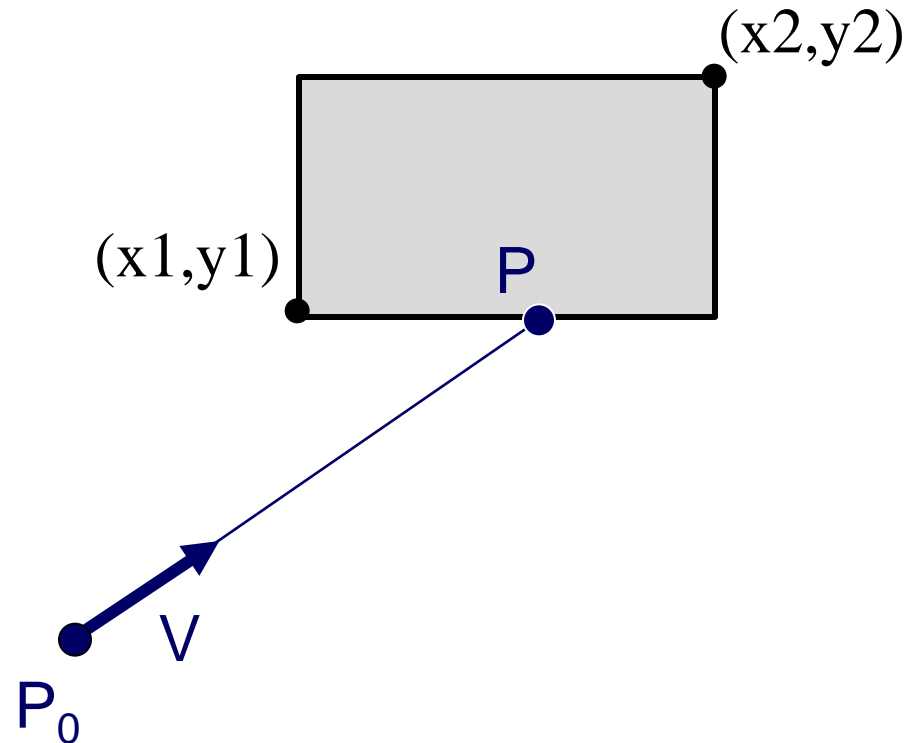


Ray Intersection

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 - Sphere
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 - **Box**
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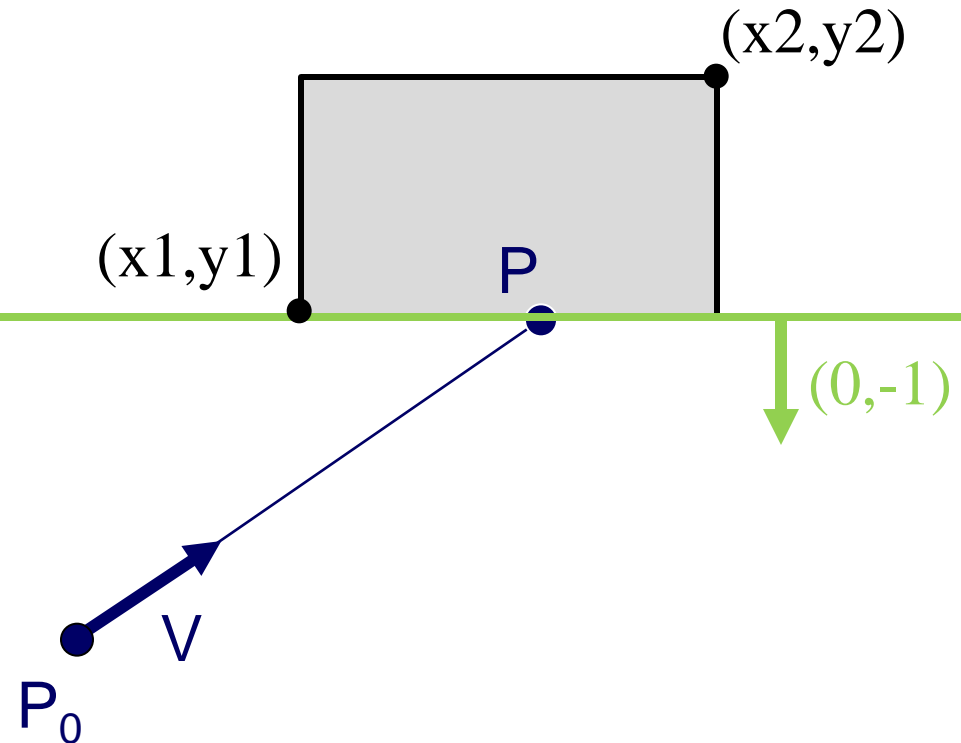
Ray-Box Intersection

- Check front-facing sides for intersection with ray and return closest intersection (least t)



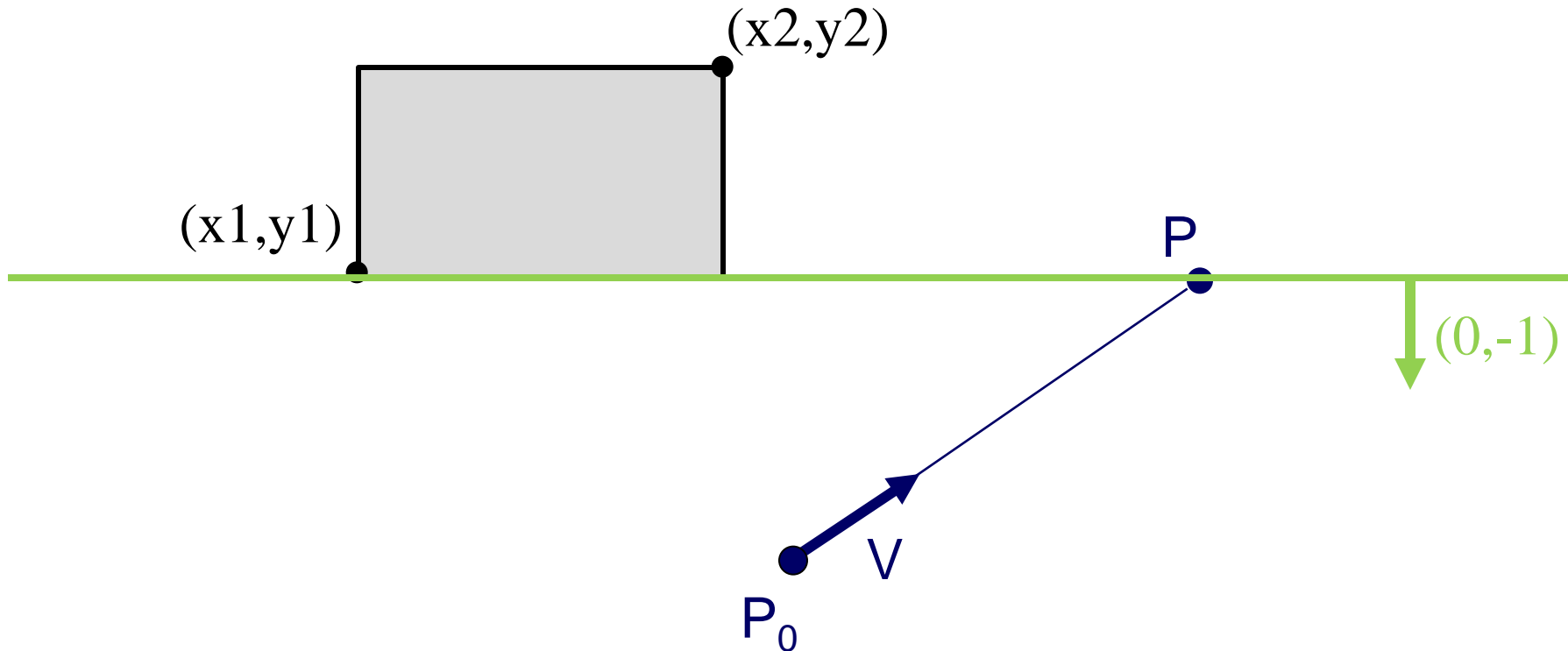
Ray-Box Intersection

- Check front-facing sides for intersection with ray and return closest intersection (least t)
 - Find intersection with plane
 - Check if point is inside rectangle



Ray-Box Intersection

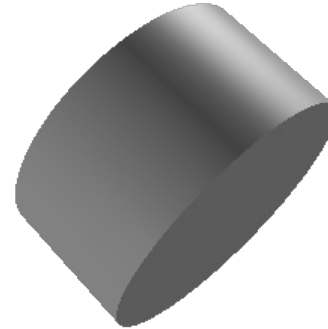
- **Check** front-facing sides for intersection with ray and return closest intersection (least t)
 - Find intersection with plane
 - Check if point is inside rectangle



Other Ray-Primitive Intersections



- Cone, cylinder:
 - Similar to sphere
 - Must also check end caps
- Convex polygon
 - Same as triangle (check point-in-polygon algebraically)
 - Or, decompose into triangles, and check all of them
- Mesh
 - Compute intersection for all polygons
 - Return closest intersection (least t)



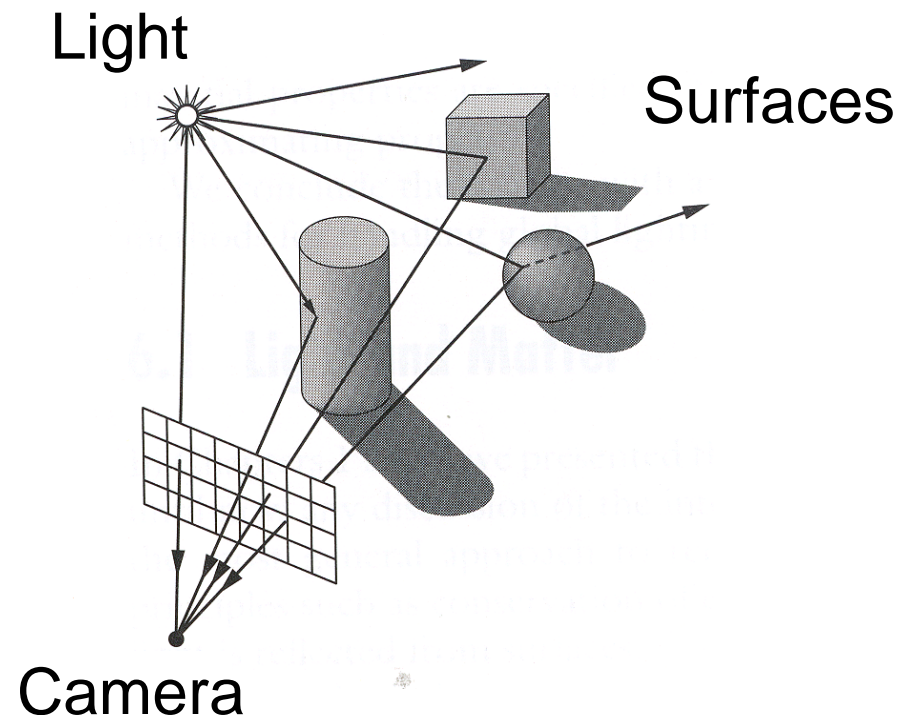


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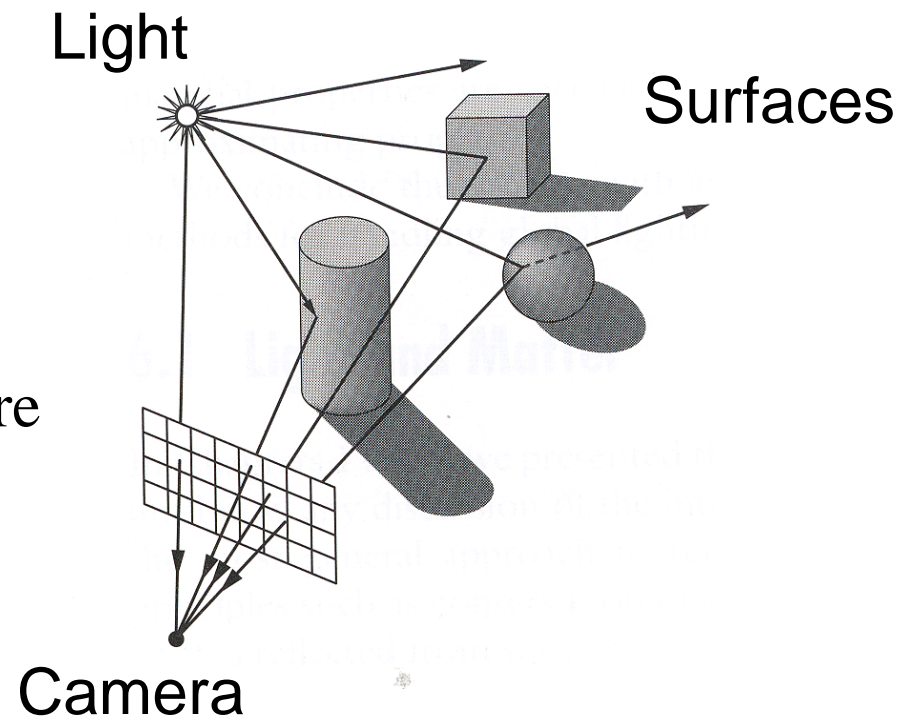
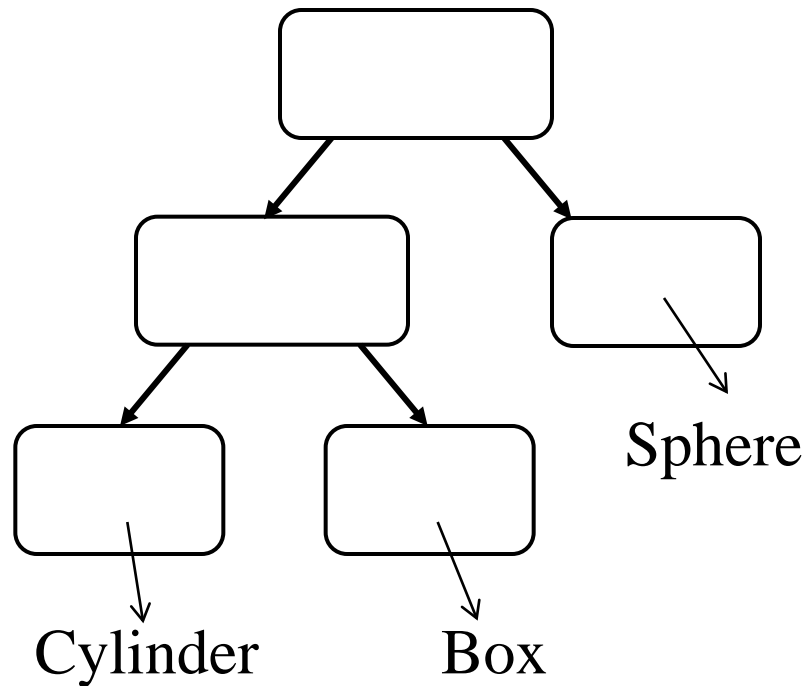
Ray-Scene Intersection

- Intuitive method
 - Compute intersection for all nodes of scene graph
 - Return closest intersection (least t)



Ray-Scene Intersection

- Scene graph is a DAG
 - Traverse with recursion



Ray-Scene Intersection I



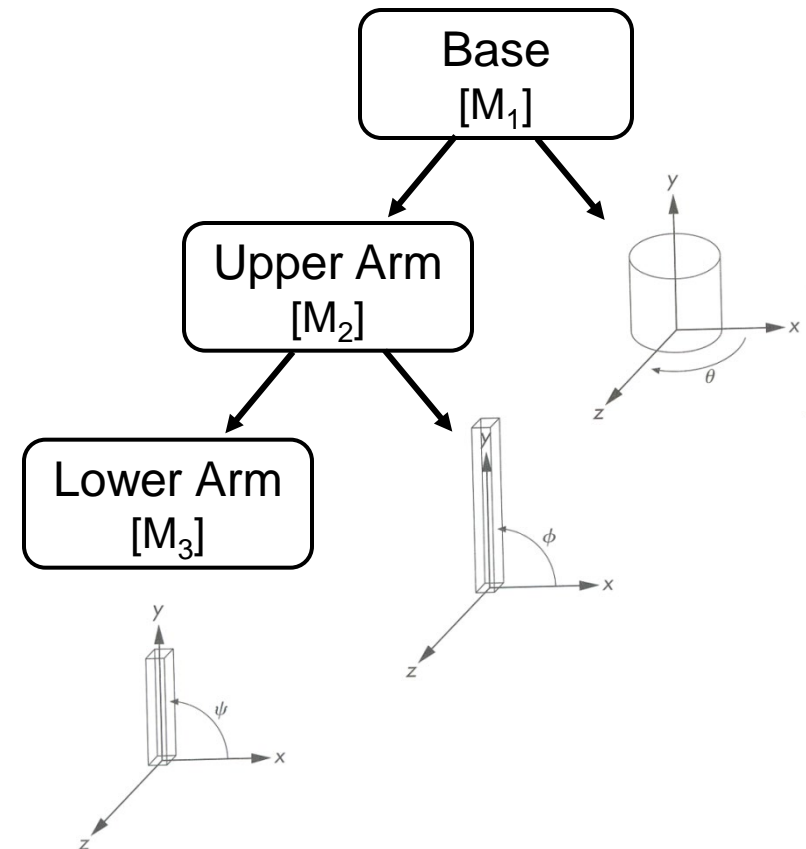
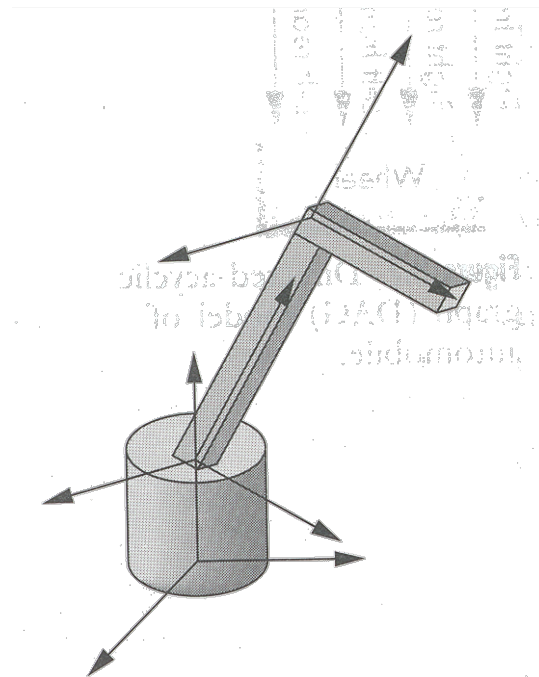
```
R3Intersection ComputeIntersection(R3Scene *scene, R3Node *node, R3Ray *ray)
{
    // Check for intersection with shape
    shape_intersection = Intersect node's shape with ray
    if (shape_intersection is a hit) closest_intersection = shape_intersection
    else closest_intersection = infinitely far miss

    // Check for intersection with children nodes
    for each child node
        // Check for intersection with child contents
        child_intersection = ComputeIntersection(scene, child, ray);
        if (child_intersection is a hit and is closer than closest_intersection)
            closest_intersection = child_intersection;

    // Return closest intersection in tree rooted at this node
    return closest_intersection
}
```

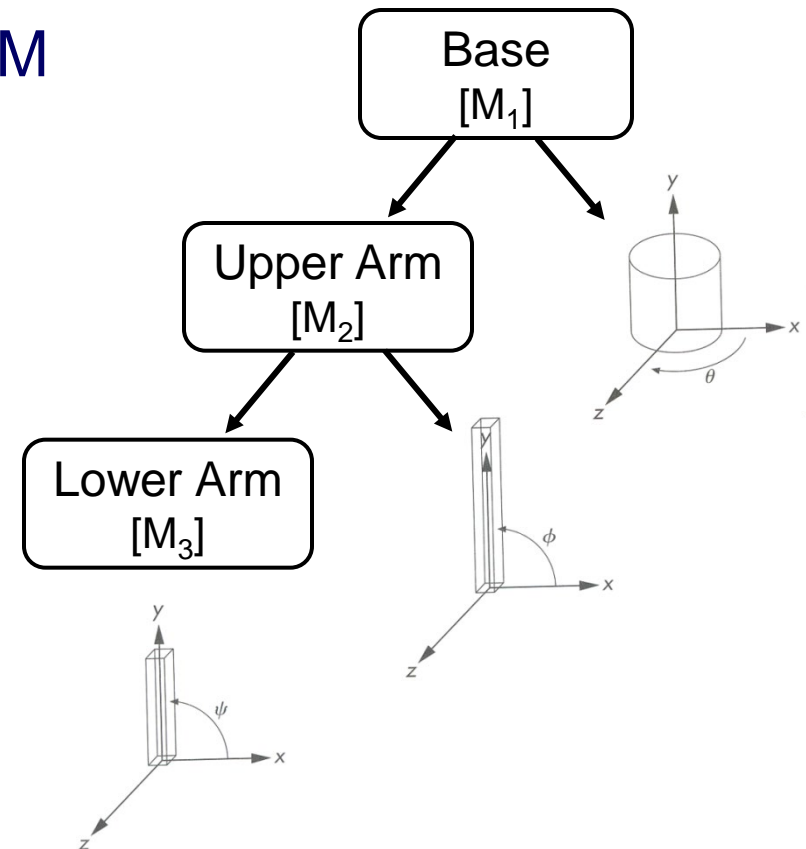
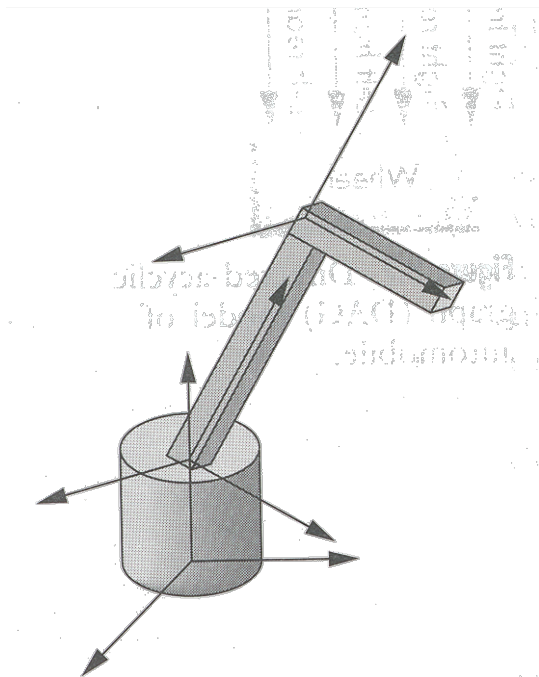
Ray-Scene Intersection

- Scene graph can have transformations



Ray-Scene Intersection

- Scene graph node can have transformations
 - Transform **ray** (not primitives) by **inverse** of M
 - Intersect in coordinate system of node
 - Transform intersection by M



Ray-Scene Intersection II



```
R3Intersection ComputeIntersection(R3Scene *scene, R3Node *node, R3Ray *ray)
{
    // Transform ray by inverse of node's transformation

    // Check for intersection with shape

    // Check for intersection with children nodes

    // Transform intersection by node's transformation

    // Return closest intersection in tree rooted at this node
}
```

Ray-Scene Intersection II



```
R3Intersection ComputeIntersection(R3Scene *scene, R3Node *node, R3Ray *ray)
{
    // Transform ray by inverse of node's transformation

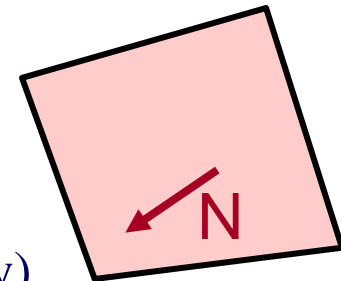
    // Check for intersection with shape

    // Check for intersection with children nodes

    // Transform intersection by node's transformation

    // Return closest intersection in tree rooted at this node
}
```

Recall: directions (including ray direction and surface normal N) must be transformed by inverse transpose of M (or M^{-1} for ray)



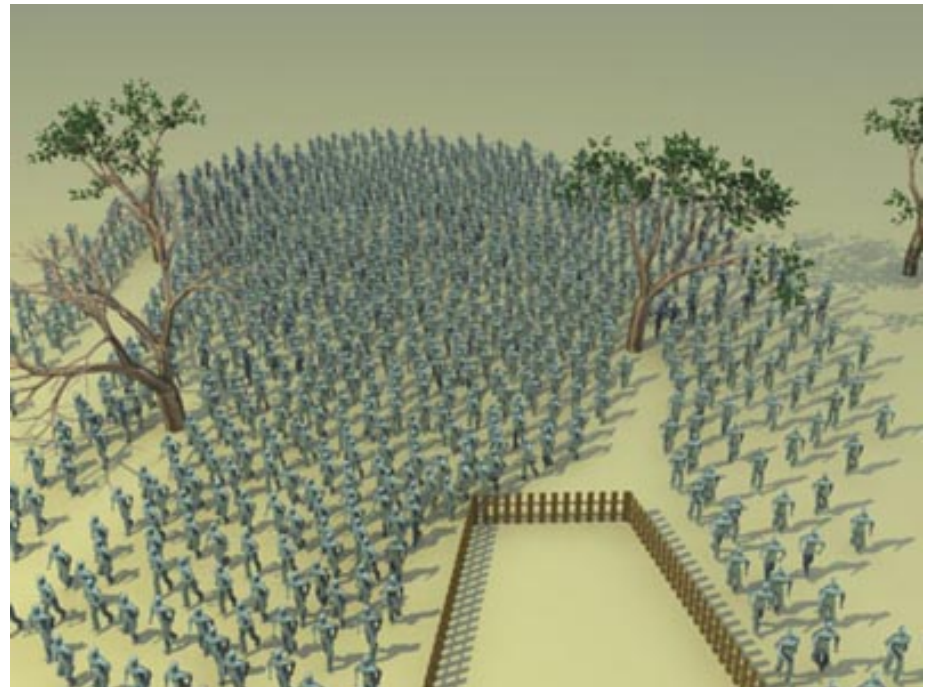
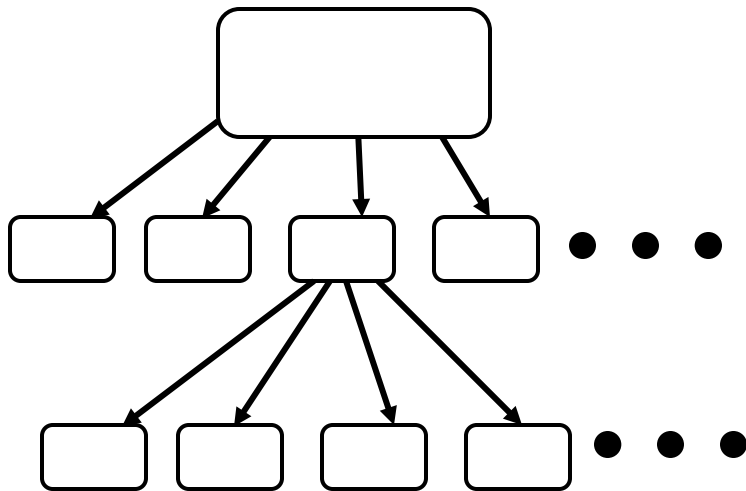


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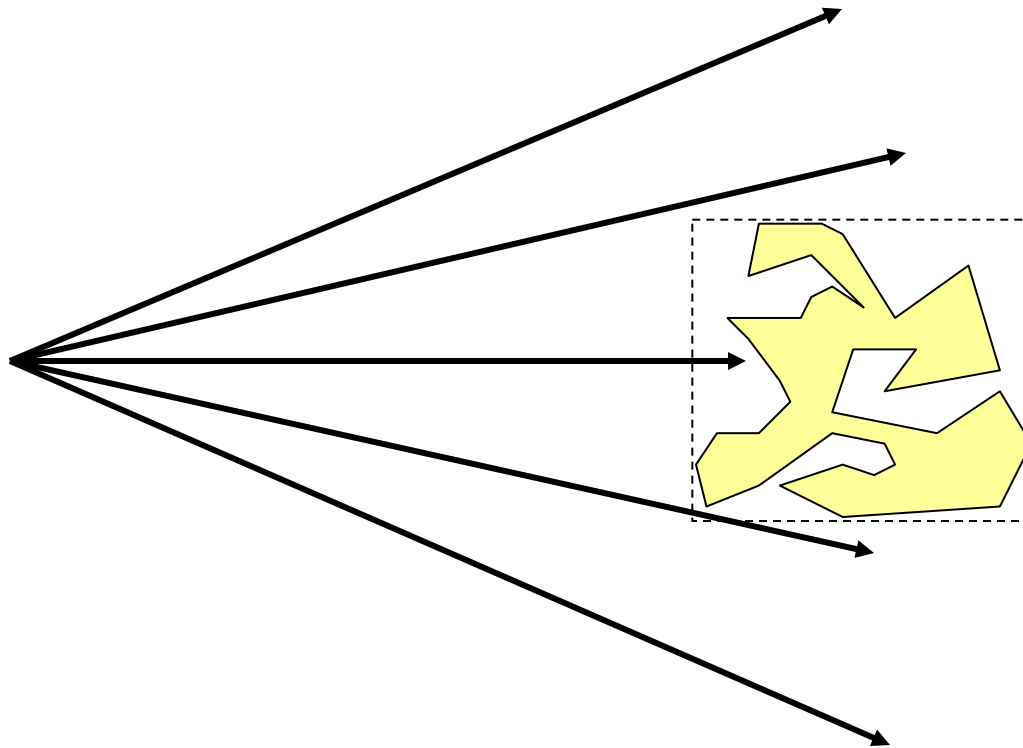
Ray Intersection Acceleration

- What if there are a lot of nodes?



Bounding Volumes

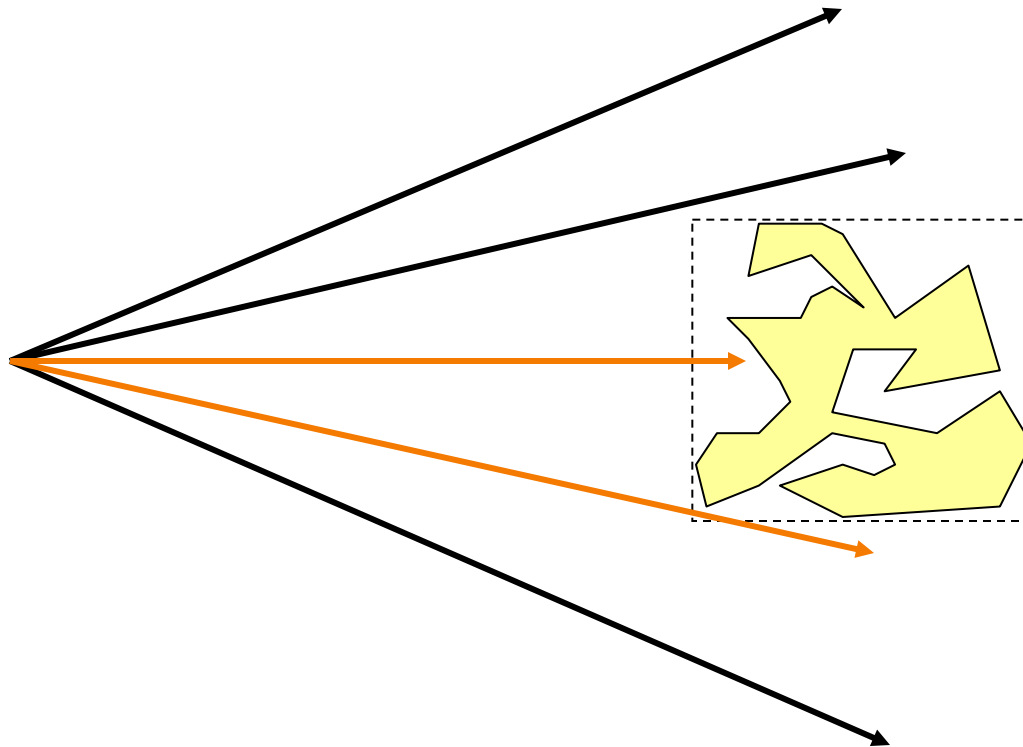
- Check for intersection with simple bounding volume first



Bounding Volumes

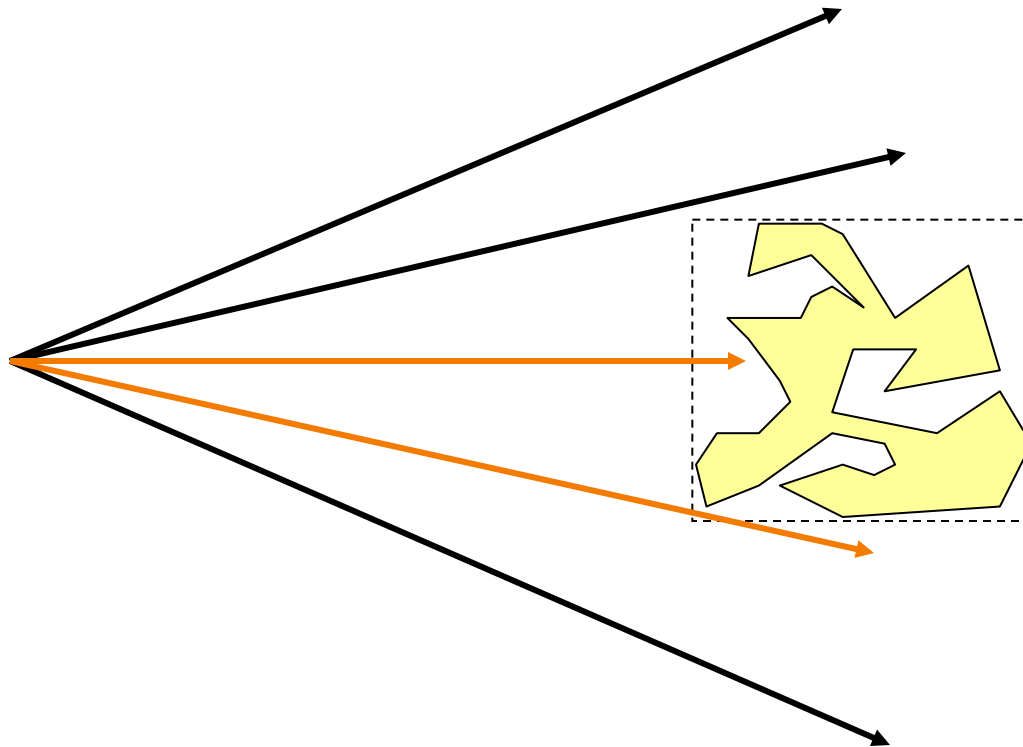


- Check for intersection with bounding volume first



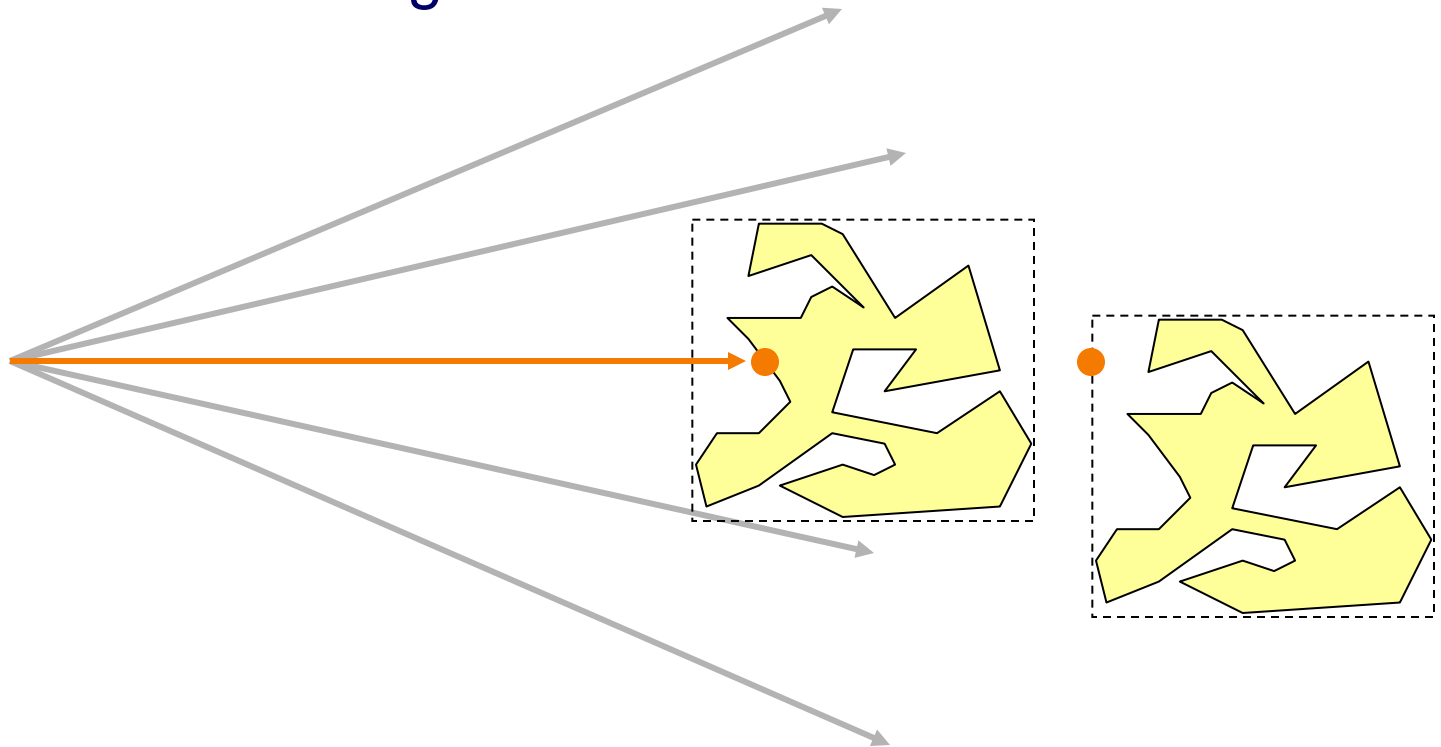
Bounding Volumes

- Check for intersection with bounding volume first
 - If ray doesn't intersect bounding volume, then it can't intersect its contents



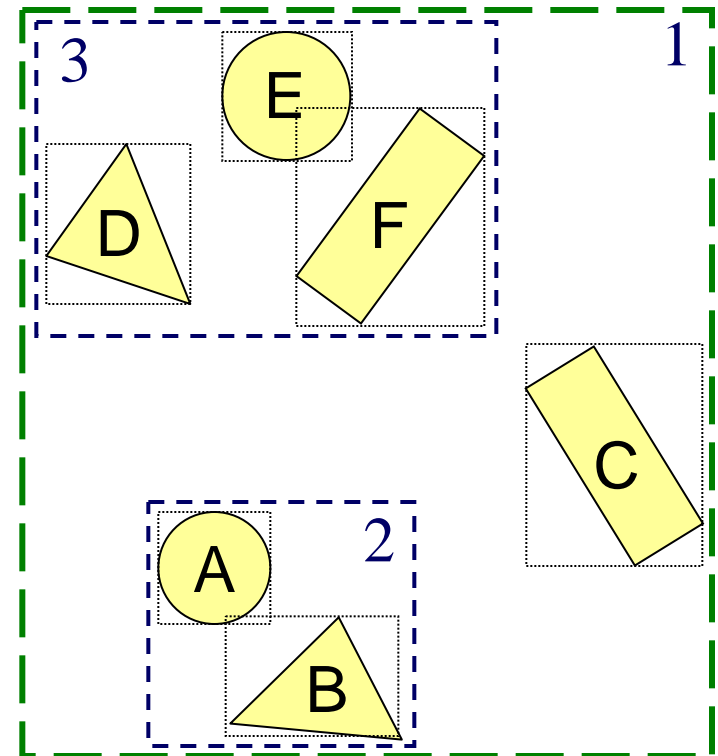
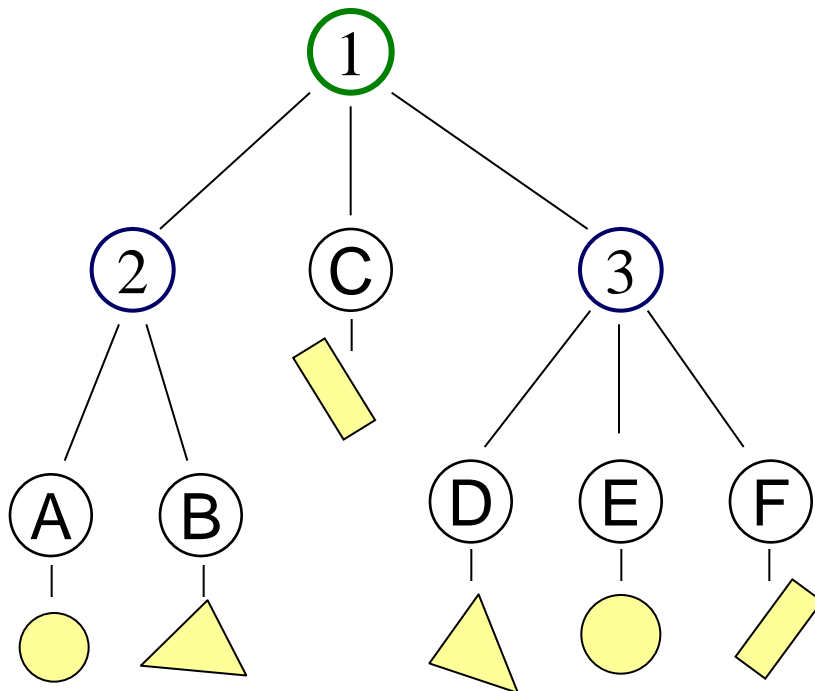
Bounding Volumes

- Check for intersection with bounding volume first
 - If already found a primitive intersection closer than intersection with bounding box, then skip checking contents of bounding box



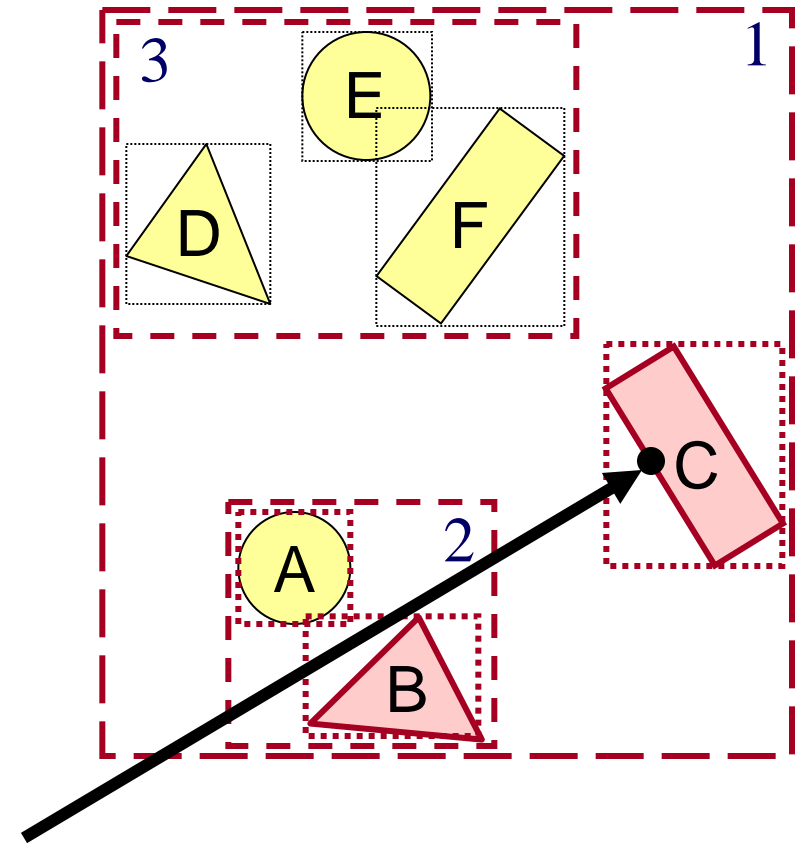
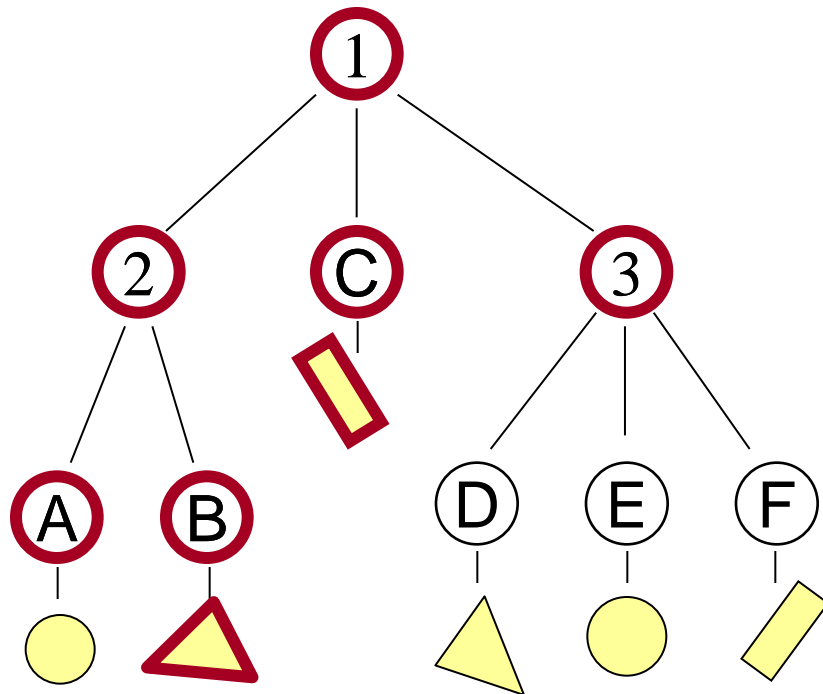
Bounding Volume Hierarchies

- Scene graph has hierarchy of bounding volumes
 - Bounding volume of interior node contains all children



Bounding Volume Hierarchies

- Checking bounding volumes hierarchically (within each node) can greatly accelerate ray intersection



Bounding Volume Hierarchies



```
R3Intersection ComputeIntersection(R3Scene *scene, R3Node *node, R3Ray *ray)
{
    // Transform ray by inverse of node's transformation
    // Check for intersection with shape

    // Check for intersection with children nodes
    for each child node
        // Check for intersection with child bounding box first
        bbox_intersection = Intersect child's bounding box with ray
        if (bbox_intersection is a miss or further than closest_intersection) continue

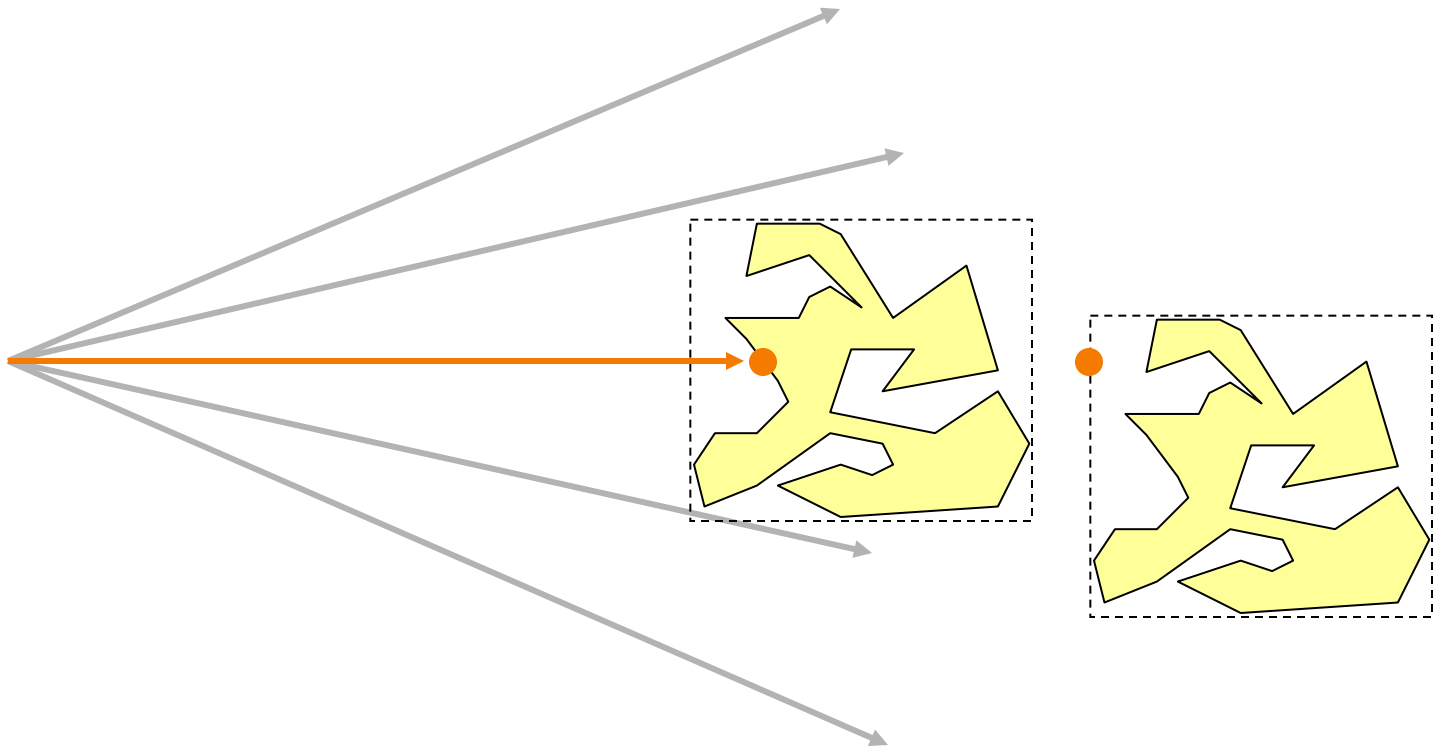
        // Check for intersection with child contents
        child_intersection = ComputeIntersection(scene, child, ray);
        if (child_intersection is a hit and is closer than closest_intersection)
            closest_intersection = child_intersection;

    // Transform intersection by node's transformation
    // Return closest intersection in tree rooted at this node
}
```

Sort Bounding Volume Intersections

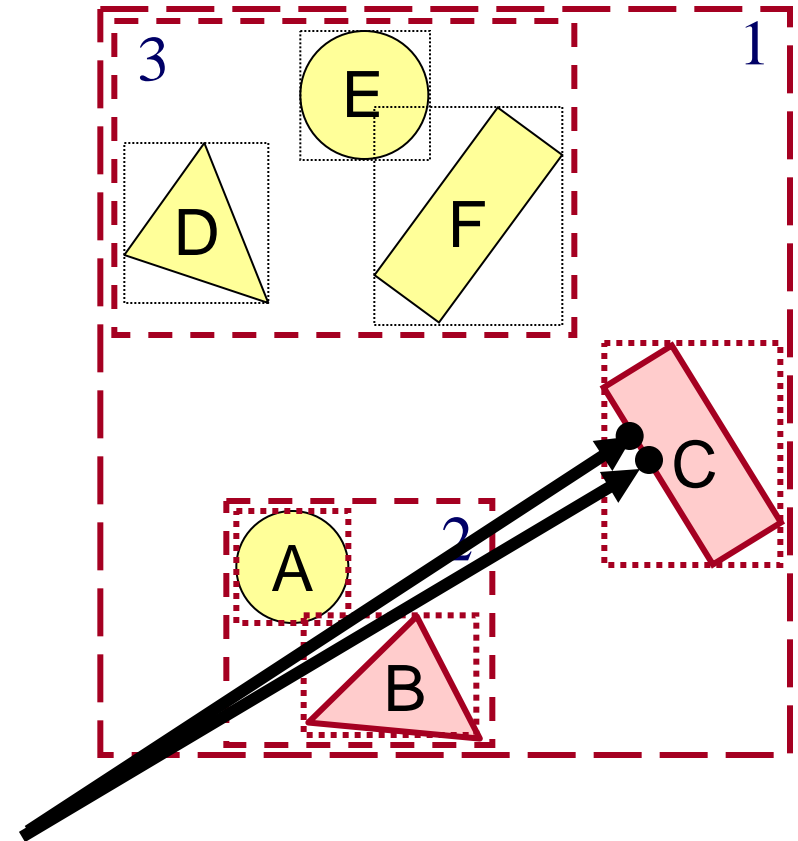
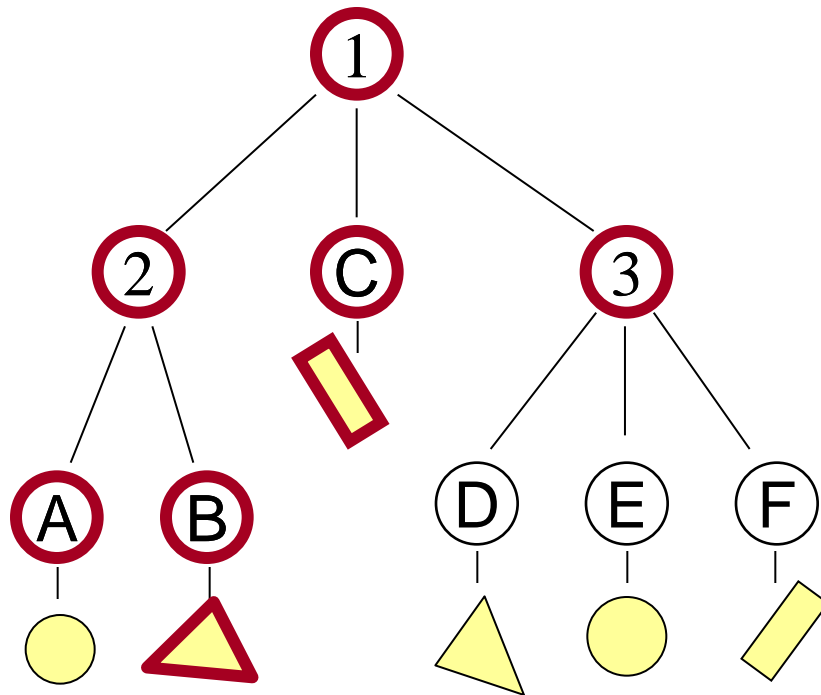


- Sort child bounding volume intersections and then visit child nodes in front-to-back order



Cache Node Intersections

- For each node, store closest child intersection from previous ray and check that node first





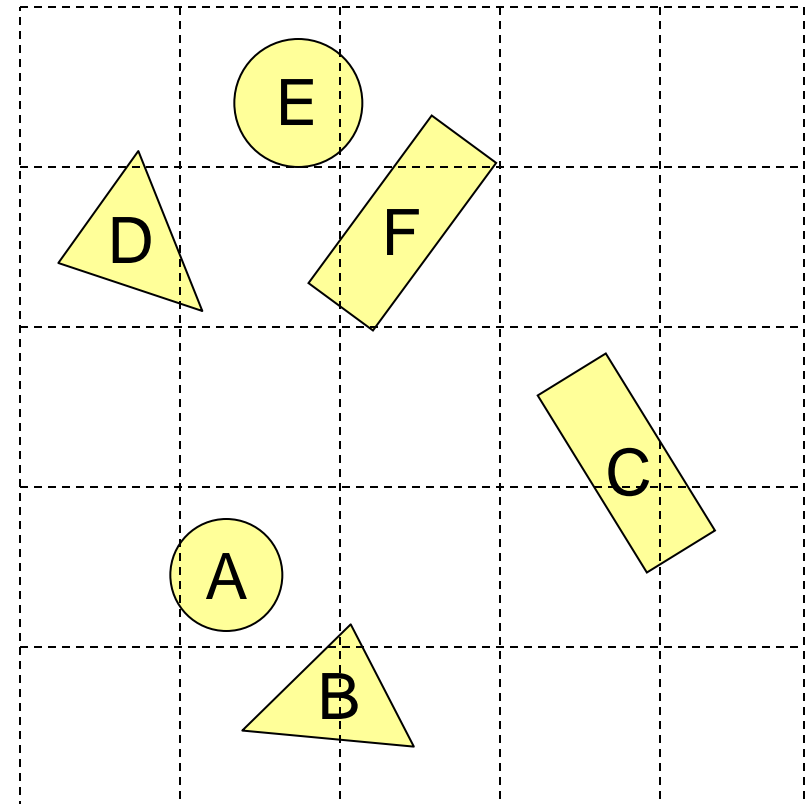
Ray Intersection

- Ray Intersection
 - Sphere
 - Triangle
 - Box
 - Scene
- Ray Intersection Acceleration
 - Bounding volumes
 - Uniform grids
 - Octrees
 - BSP trees

Uniform Grid



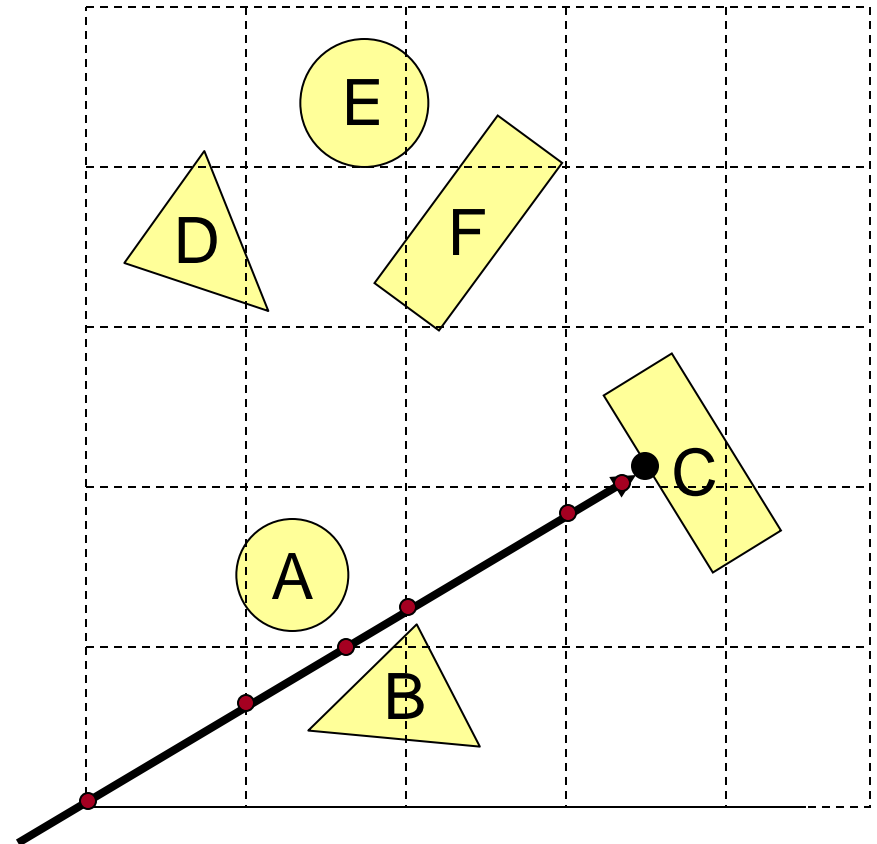
- Construct uniform grid over scene
 - Index primitives according to overlaps with grid cells



Uniform Grid

- Trace rays through grid cells
 - Fast
 - Incremental

Only check primitives
in intersected grid cells



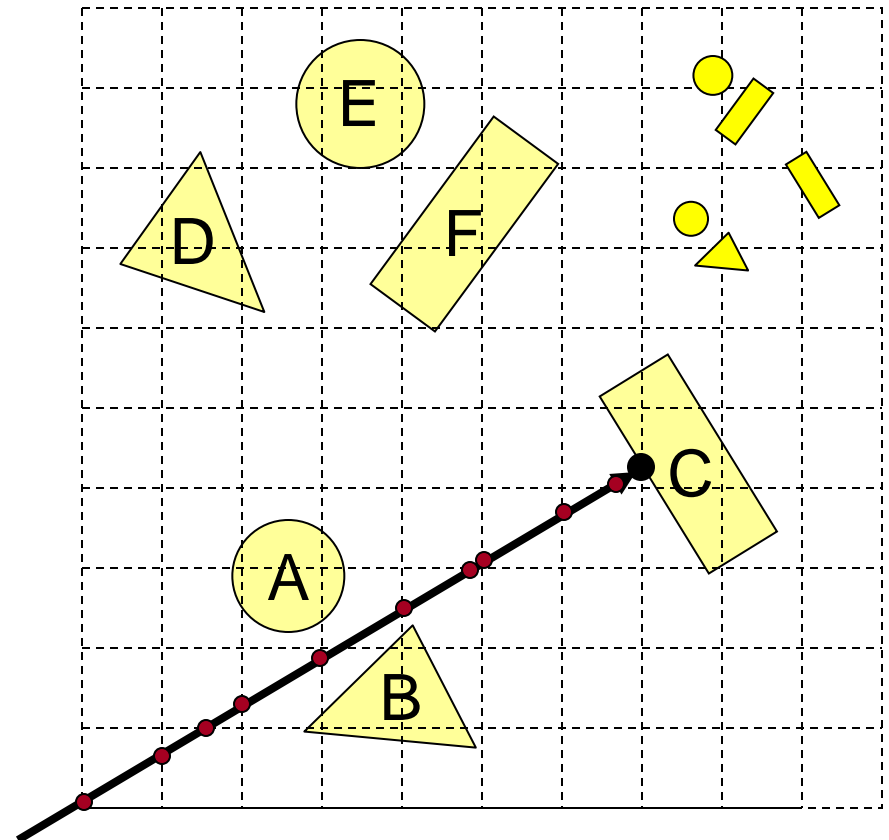
Uniform Grid



- Potential problem:
 - How choose suitable grid resolution?

Too little benefit
if grid is too coarse

Too much cost
if grid is too fine





Ray Intersection

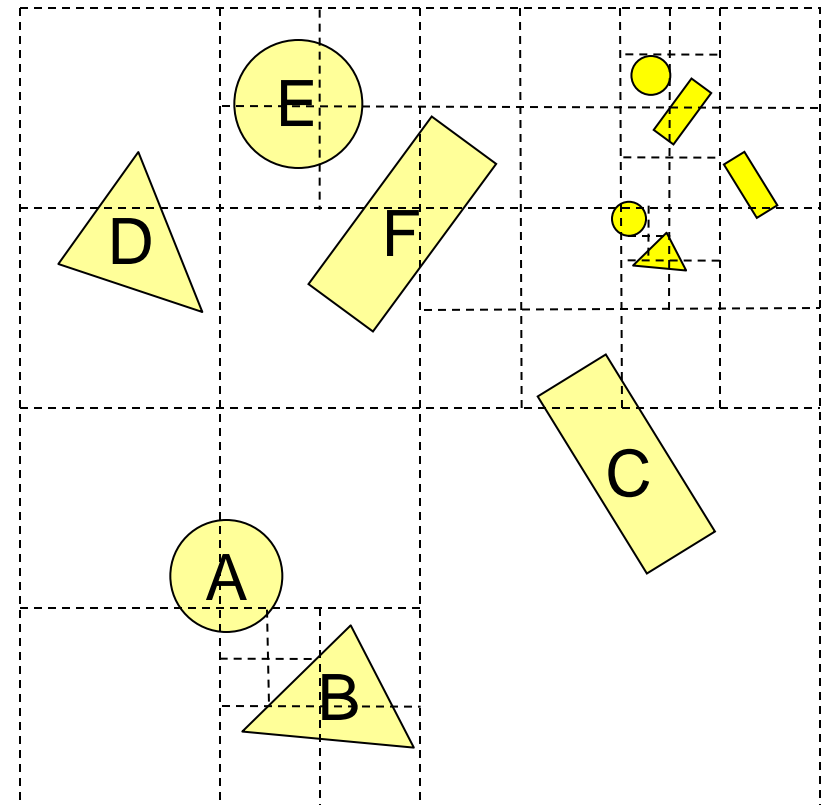
- Ray Intersection
 - Sphere
 - Triangle
 - Box
 - Scene
- Ray Intersection Acceleration
 - Bounding volumes
 - Uniform grids
 - Octrees
 - BSP trees

Octree



- Construct adaptive grid over scene
 - Recursively subdivide box-shaped cells into 8 octants
 - Index primitives by overlaps with cells

Generally fewer cells

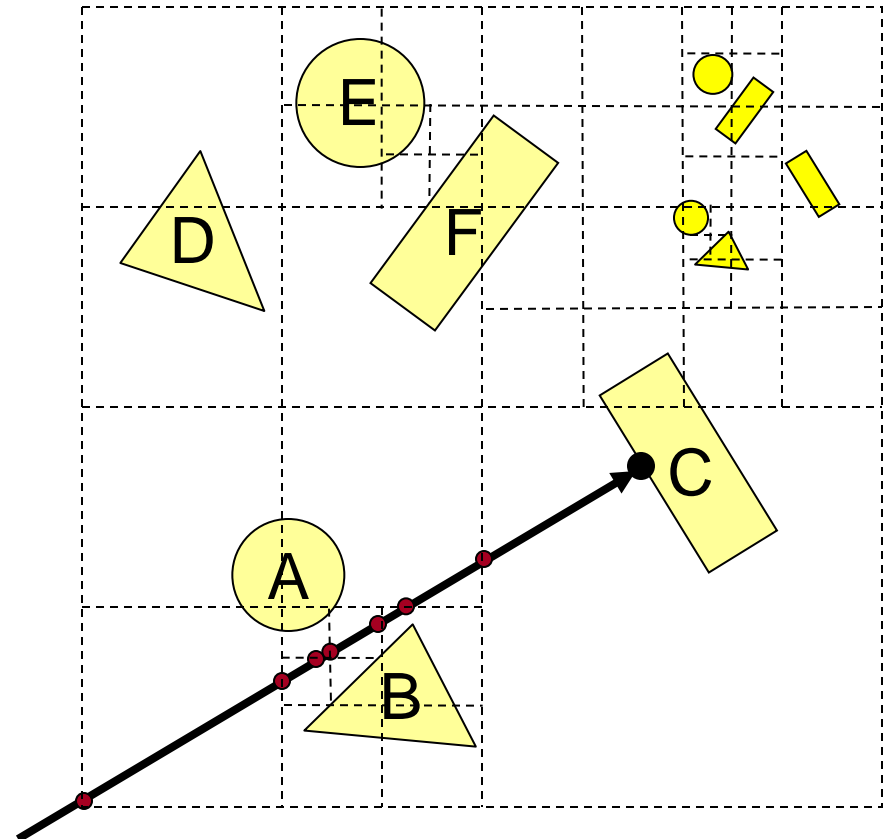


Octree



- Trace rays through neighbor cells
 - Fewer cells

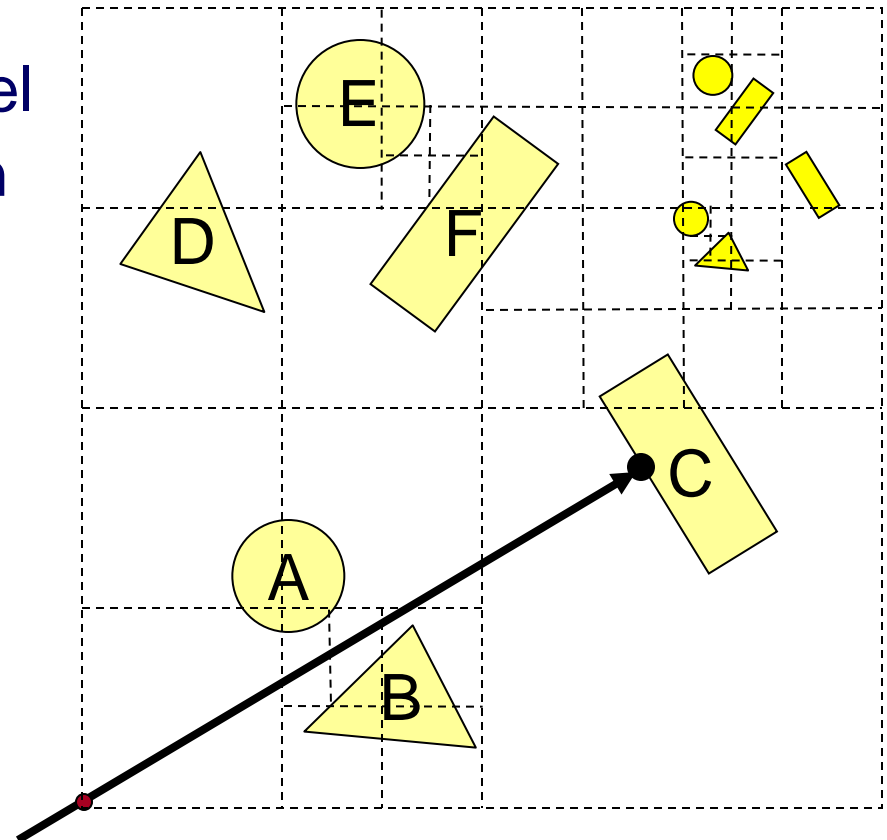
Trade-off fewer cells for more expensive traversal



Octree



- Or, check rays versus octree boxes hierarchically
 - Computing octree boxes while descending tree
 - Sort eight boxes front-to-back at each level
 - Check primitives/children inside box





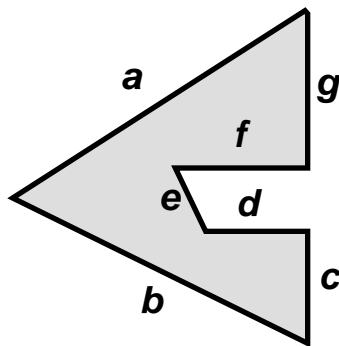
Ray Intersection

- Ray Intersection
 - Sphere
 - Triangle
 - Box
 - Scene
- Ray Intersection Acceleration
 - Bounding volumes
 - Uniform grids
 - Octrees
 - **BSP trees**

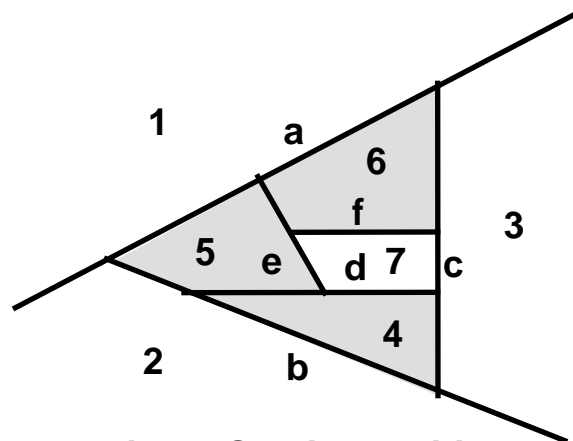
Binary Space Partition (BSP) Tree



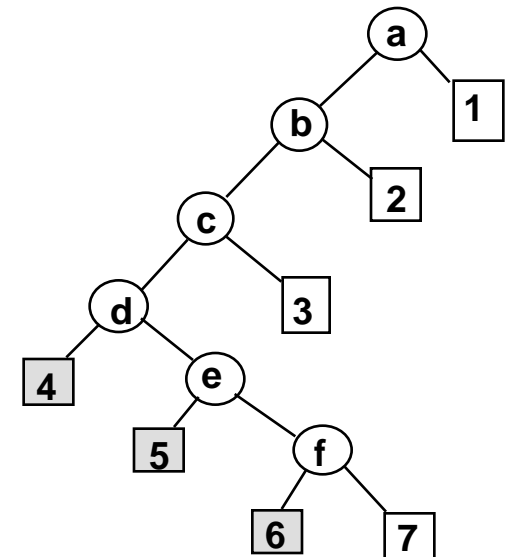
- Recursively partition space by planes
 - BSP tree nodes store partition plane and set of polygons lying on that partition plane
 - Every part of every polygon lies on a partition plane



Object



Binary Spatial Partition

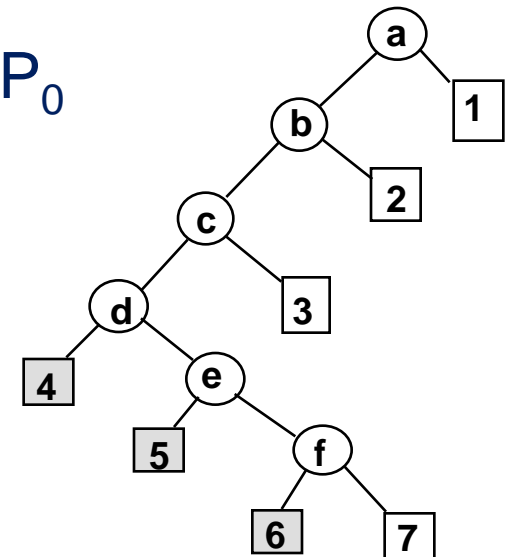
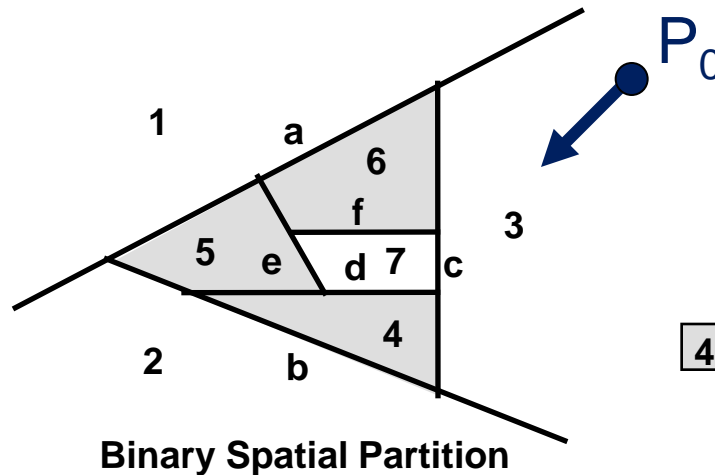
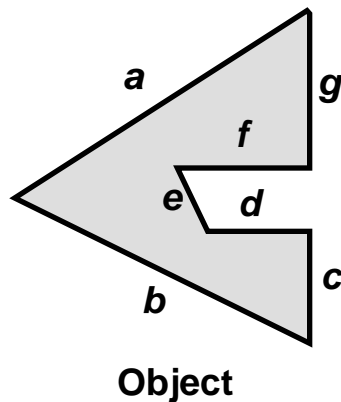


Binary Tree

Binary Space Partition (BSP) Tree



- Traverse nodes of BSP tree front-to-back
 - Visit halfspace (child node) containing P_0
 - Intersect polygons lying on partition plane
 - Visit halfspace (other child node) not containing P_0



Binary Tree

Binary Space Partition (BSP) Tree



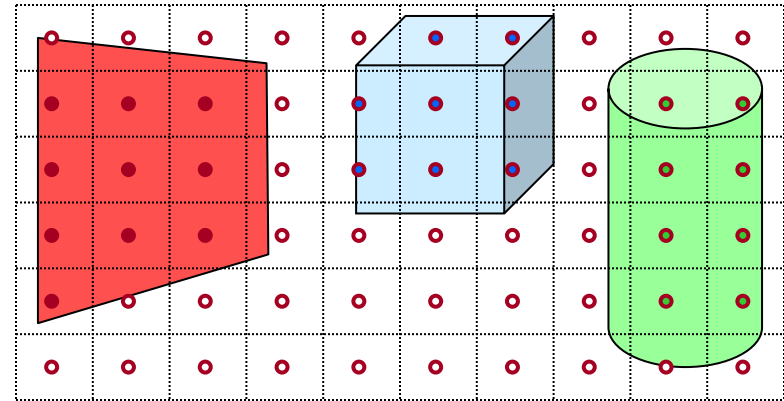
R3Intersection

```
ComputeBSPIntersection(R3Ray *ray, BspNode *node, double min_t, double max_t)
{
    // Compute parametric value of ray-plane intersection
    t = ray parameter for intersection with split plane of node
    if (t < min_t) || (t < max_t)) return no_intersection;

    // Compute side of partition plane that contains ray start point
    int side = (SignedDistance(node->plane, ray.Start()) < 0) ? 0 : 1;
    intersection1 = ComputeBSPIntersection(ray, node->child[side], min_t, t);
    if (intersection1 is a hit) return intersection1;
    intersection2 = ComputePolygonsIntersection(ray, node->polygons);
    if (intersection2 is a hit) return intersection2;
    intersection3 = ComputeBSPIntersection(ray, node->child[1-side], t, max_t);
    return intersection 3;
}
```

Other Accelerations

- Screen space coherence – check > 1 ray at once
 - Beam tracing
 - Pencil tracing
 - Cone tracing
- Memory coherence
 - Large scenes
- Parallelism
 - Ray casting is “embarrassingly parallelizable”
- etc.



Acceleration



- Intersection acceleration techniques are important
 - Bounding volume hierarchies
 - Spatial partitions
- General concepts
 - Sort objects spatially
 - Make trivial rejections quick
 - Perform checks hierarchically
 - Utilize coherence when possible

Expected time is sub-linear in number of primitives

Summary



- Writing a simple ray casting renderer is easy
 - Generate rays
 - Intersection tests
 - Lighting calculations

```
R2Image *RayCast(R3Scene *scene, int width, int height)
{
    R2Image *image = new R2Image(width, height);
    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < height; j++) {
            R3Ray ray = ConstructRayThroughPixel(scene->camera, i, j);
            R3Rgb radiance = ComputeRadiance(scene, &ray);
            image->SetPixel(i, j, radiance);
        }
    }
    return image;
}
```

Heckbert's Business Card Ray Tracer

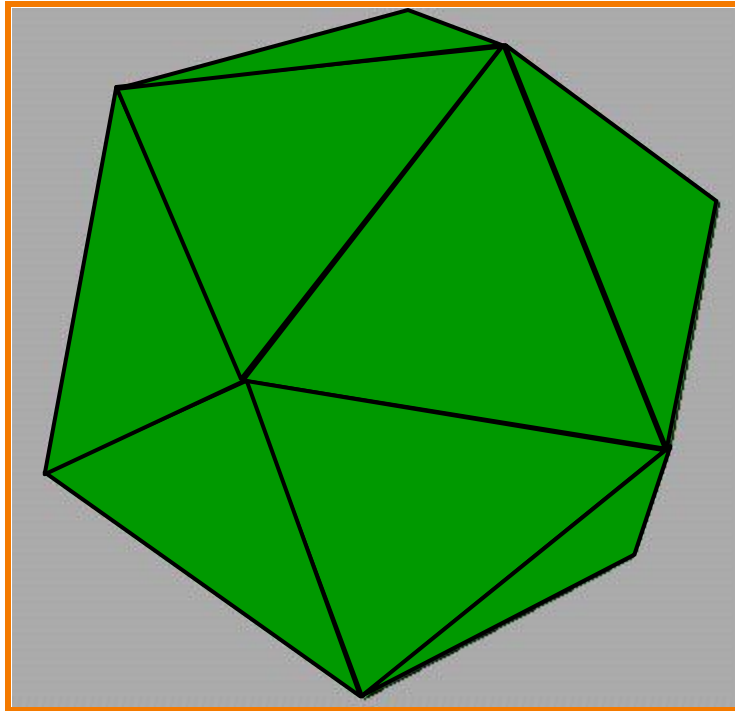


- ```

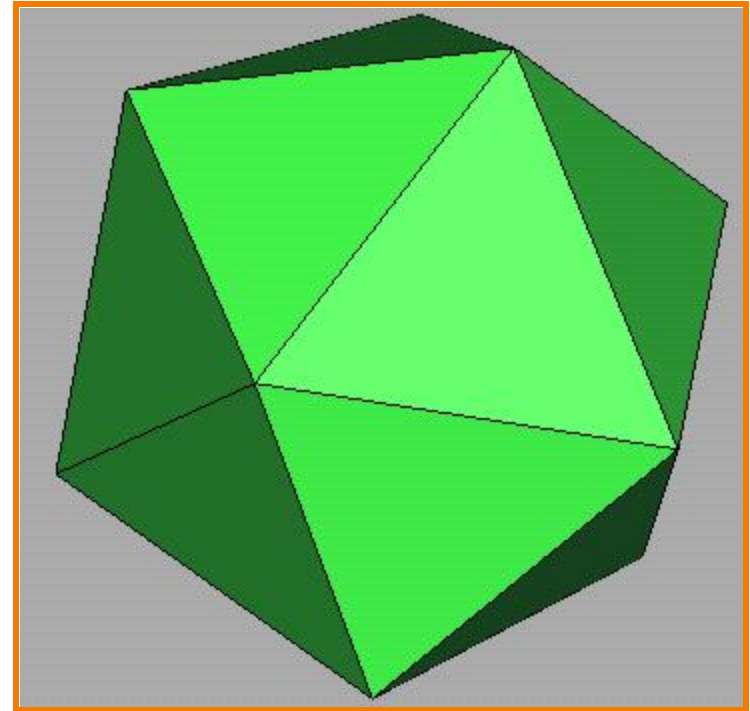
typedef struct{double x,y,z}vec;vec U,black,amb={.02,.02,.02};struct sphere{ vec cen,color;
double rad,kd,ks,kt,kl,ir}*s,*best,sph[]={0.,6.,.5,1.,1.,1.,.9, .05,.2,.85,0.,1.7,-1.,8.,-.5,1.,.5,2,1.,
.7,.3,0.,.05,1.2,1.,8.,-.5,1.,8.,8, 1.,.3,.7,0.,0.,1.2,3.,-6.,15.,1.,.8,1.,7.,0.,0.,0.,.6,1.5,-3.,-3.,12.,
.8,1., 1.,5.,0.,0.,0.,.5,1.5,};yx;double u,b,tmin,sqrt(),tan();double vdot(A,B)vec A ,B;{return A.x
*B.x+A.y*B.y+A.z*B.z;}vec vcomb(a,A,B)double a;vec A,B;{B.x+=a*A.x;B.y+=a*A.y;B.z+=a*A.z;
return B;}vec vunit(A)vec A;{return vcomb(1./sqrt(vdot(A,A)),A,black);}struct sphere*intersect
(P,D)vec P,D;{best=0;tmin=1e30;s= sph+5;while(s-->sph)b=vdot(D,U=vcomb(-1.,P,s->cen)),
u=b*b-vdot(U,U)+s->rad*s ->rad,u=u>0?sqrt(u):1e31,u=b-u>1e-7?b-u:b+u,tmin=u>=1e-7&&
u<tmin?best=s,u: tmin;return best;}vec trace(level,P,D)vec P,D;{double d,eta,e;vec N,color;
struct sphere*s,*l;if(!level--)return black;if(s=intersect(P,D));else return amb;color=amb;eta=
s->ir;d= -vdot(D,N=vunit(vcomb(-1.,P=vcomb(tmin,D,P),s->cen)));if(d<0)N=vcomb(-1.,N,black),
eta=1/eta,d= -d;l=sph+5;while(l-->sph)if(((e=l ->kl*vdot(N,U=vunit(vcomb(-1.,P,l->cen))))>0&&
intersect(P,U)==l)color=vcomb(e ,l->color,color);U=s->color;color.x*=U.x;color.y*=U.y;color.z
=U.z;e=1-eta eta*(1-d*d);return vcomb(s->kt,e>0?trace(level,P,vcomb(eta,D,vcomb(eta*d-
sqrt(e),N,black))) :black,vcomb(s->ks,trace(level,P,vcomb(2*d,N,D)),vcomb(s->kd, color,vcomb
(s->kl,U,black)))));}main(){printf("%d %d\n",32,32);while(yx<32*32) U.x=yx%32-32/2,U.z=32/2-
yx++/32,U.y=32/2/tan(25/114.5915590261),U=vcomb(255., trace(3,black,vunit(U)),black),printf
("%.0f %.0f %.0f\n",U);}/*minray!*/

```

# Next Time is Illumination!



Without Illumination



With Illumination